The Weather
Today—Clear and warmer with light winds. Yesterday—High, 60; low, 43.

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U. S. to Refuse Recognition of Puppet Regimes, Spurn All Except Free-Will Territorial Changes; Conferees Approve Additional Income Tax Cuts

Total Nearly Billion Over Limit Fixed By Treasury

Individual Scale Of Senate Stands, Corporate Relief Is Much Greater

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

House and Senate conferees yesterday approved $5,920,000,000 in corporate and individual tax reductions in 1946, overshooting the Treasury's tax relief "limit" by nearly one billion dollars.

The so-called "quickie" tax-shaving measure, carrying a deeper total cut than either House or Senate voted, was unanimously signed by the conferees and readied for final congressional action this week.

This is how the conferees spread the cuts:

Corporations	$3,136,000,000
Individuals	2,644,000,000
Repeal auto use tax.	140,000,000
Total reductions	$5,920,000,000

Corporation Relief Boosted

Conferees approved the Senate scale of individual tax rates but voted much greater corporate tax relief by combining repeal of the 85½ per cent excess profits tax with a two-step slash in corporate surtax rates.

Net result of individual tax changes is to wipe 12 million low income taxpayers completely off the tax rolls, and provide graduated relief for the remaining 38 million. This was done by raising normal tax exemptions to the surtax exemption level, and reducing surtaxes three per centage points in each surtax bracket. After computing the tax on this basis, taxpayers in addition are allowed a flat 5 per cent cut in the amount paid the Treasury.

Despite the steeper total cut in taxes, Senate Finance Chairman Walter F. George (D., Ga.) predicted removal of tax "brakes" on business will boost the national income above Treasury 130-billion-dollar estimates for 1946. A resulting expansion in business, he said, should yield as much if not more revenue than present rates.

All For Long Time, Taft Says

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) declared business should expect no more tax reductions for a long time to come and "certainly cannot look forward to any further reduction in 1947 or 1948." He hinted, however, that individual taxes should be further reduced in 1946 and that wartime excises should be overhauled at that time.

The House Ways and Means Committee will get started on a comprehensive peacetime tax revision bill probably right after the Christmas holidays.

Before completing the bill, conferees tossed overboard House-sponsored repeal of 1943 so-called "luxury" excises and Senate-proposed repeal of the 1941 "Henderson" excises. As a result, all wartime excise rates will stay right where they are until Congress reviews them next year. Some of them will automatically go off the books six months after the formal end of hostilities.

Here is what conferees did for corporations and individuals:

CORPORATIONS

Accepted the Senate provision for outright repeal January 1 of the 85½ per cent excess profits tax, at an estimated saving of $2,555,000,000 to corporations liable to the tax. The House had voted to cut the tax to 60 per cent next year and repeal it in 1947. A one-year carry-over of excess profits credits was approved.

Approved an entirely new two-step reduction in corporation surtaxes. Corporations earning up to $50,000 would have a 4-percentage-point cut in each surtax bracket. Corporations earning more than that would receive only a 2-percentage-point cut in each bracket. "Notch" relief between $25,000 and $50,000 must still be worked out.

In general, the new maximum combined corporate normal and surtax rate will be 36 per cent on corporations earning up to $50,000, and 38 per cent on companies earning more, instead of the present 40 per cent maximum. Estimated saving to corporations—347 million dollars.

Approved House and Senate provisions repealing the capital stock tax and the related declared value excess profits tax at a further sav-

See TAX, Page 2, Column 8.

Middies Sail On

Navy's Late Pass Defeats Penn, 14-7, Before 73,000

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The hands of Franklin Field's big clock, like giant scissors, were snipping off the final 24 seconds this afternoon when Navy's football team made an air strike that embellished Navy Day with a 14-7 victory over Penn.

In the end zone, Midshipman Tony Minisi, who was a star for Penn last season, caught up with a pass from Bob Hoernschemeyer for the last-ditch touchdown that kept Navy in the ranks of the unbeaten and toppled Penn from same.

But for 52 minutes today's game was a horror story for Navy with Penn holding a 7-0 lead and outplaying the bungling Midshipmen before the astonished gaze of the 73,000 capacity crowd.

It was a Hoernschemeyer pass with 7½ minutes gone in the final quarter that tied the game at 7-7 for Navy. That was a play that covered 36 yards, with Capt. Dick Duden, Navy end, the receiver. Duden galloped over the goal line from 6 yards out.

To that point, unbeaten Penn was pouring it on the Midshipmen, Checking Navy's running game, recovering all of Navy's seven fumbles, and scoring on a pass by ex-Sergt. Bob Evans to take a 7-0 lead. Penn was controlling the ball, and making a mockery of pre-game predictions that rated Navy the better team by 14 points.

Penn met defeat in a swift trend of action after threatening to get the winning points with 90 seconds to play, on a field goal attempt by Evans from the 29-yard line. But the kick was wide, for a touchback, and in those last 90 seconds Navy drove from its 20 yard line to the decisive touchdown.

Minisi set the Navy drive in motion with a 15-yard gain on a reverse play and Hoernschemeyer put the ball in Penn territory with an 18-yard pass to Williams. The Navy cut loose with a trick. Duden took a pass from Hoernschemeyer and lateraled to William for a 25-yard gain to the Penn 22, with the clock showing 37 seconds of play remaining.

Navy set up another forward lateral, but Hoernschemeyer missed connections when Carnahan dropped the ball after being

See NAVY, Page 7, Column 6.

Steel Workers Preparing for Strike Vote

600,000 Expected to Ballot; Metal Plants Reject Boost Demand

By the Associated Press

The Nation's steel workers announced this weekend they planned to conduct industry-wide strike votes, following the example of CIO automotive employes, who last week voted in favor of a work stoppage in an effort to obtain wage increases.

However, the Nation's total of workers idle because of labor disputes declined slightly during the last 24 hours to a total of 235,000, and the Federal Conciliation Service in Washington predicted that "near normal conditions" may be reached by mid-November.

Philip Murray, president of both the CIO and its affiliated United Steel Workers, said he hoped to have strike vote petitions in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board (which would conduct the balloting), War Labor Board, and Secretary of Labor "no later than Monday."

Union Demand Rejected

The strike vote was planned after major steel companies rejected a union demand for a $2-a-day wage increase. The ballots would affect 600,000 workers in 766 steel, aluminum and iron ore plants.

The CIO-UAW said General Motors workers voted more than 5 to 1 in favor of a strike and that Chrysler workers were 8 to 1 in favor of a stoppage. The union's vice president, Walter P. Reuther, said the union would not give ground on its demands for 30 per cent wage increases unless General Motors, which has claimed it is unable to meet the demand without raising car prices, "can back its claim with cost factors and other kinds of figures."

Negotiations between the union and the company now stand adjourned indefinitely.

Ford Motor Co. employes will vote on the same issue November 7.

The Federal Conciliation Service's statement said that last week the number of strikes settled ex-

See STRIKES, Page 2, Column 6.

Dutch Leader To Negotiate With Soekarno

Van Mook to Dicker With Indonesians Seeking Independence

The Hague, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Dutch government today ordered Hubertus Van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, to begin negotiations immediately with the Indonesian Nationalists seeking independence.

The announcement, made through the Dutch ministry, said reports from the rich Pacific colonial possession were still too confused to permit additional comment.

Earlier in Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, Van Mook said suggestions for a meeting with the Nationalists "have not yet assumed a definite form."

Soekarno Meets Cabinet

The cabinet of President Soekarno, who heads the unrecognized "Indonesian Republic," held a lengthy session this morning, but issued no announcement other than to say the meeting would be resumed tomorrow.

Fighting broke out yesterday between Japanese and Indonesian troops near Garut, southeast of Bandoeng, the Dutch news agency Aneta said, quoting Merdeka, organ of the "Indonesian Republic."

Other reports, Aneta added, said Indonesians and Japanese forces had clashed at Pesing, 10 miles west of Batavia, with many casualties among native troops.

A Hilversum broadcast reported the Fourth Battalion of the Netherlands Army Shock Troop Regiment would sail for the Netherlands East Indies Monday.

It was believed that Soekarno was attempting to get a general agreement on the form and place for a meeting with Van Mook, and to unite his own ranks to present a picture of solidarity.

Some Dutch political circles said Van Mook might insist upon dealing with Amie Sjarifuddin, Van Mook's former assistant in the Department of Economic Affairs, and Minister of Information in Soekarno's cabinet.

An Aneta dispatch from Batavia

See JAVA, Page 2, Column 8.

Navy Shows Its Secrets To Thousands

100,000 Visit D. C. Yard to See Four Destroyers, Two Submarines

By John W. Ball
Post Staff Writer.

The Navy went "overboard" yesterday to show its wares to the people of Washington and vicinity in a tremendous Navy Day celebration.

Secrets that had been under wraps since months before the United States got into the war were revealed to thousands upon thousands at naval installations in the Washington area.

Beginning early in the morning and continuing until long after dark the Navy and its companion services, the Marines and the Coast Guard, revealed surface ships, underwater craft, air maneuvers, diving exhibits—in fact, samples of all the myriad of naval endeavors and equipment our seagoing forces boast.

Announced events were held as scheduled. But constantly surprises were sprung upon the hundreds of thousands of visitors.

"Buzz" Navy Yard

Two squadrons of fleet planes, 100 in all, coming from stations at Norfolk and Atlantic City, appeared unannounced at 2:30 p. m. After passing over the city, they "buzzed" the crowded Washington Navy Yard at about 500 feet altitude, giving added thrills to tens of thousands of visitors there.

Shortly afterward a daring pilot at the Anacostia Naval Air Station took up a captured Jap fighter to entertain a crowd of spectators there.

He vied with a Coast Guard pilot, Lieut. August Kleisch, who simulated two rescues at sea of Av. Mech. Mate 1/c A. L. Coates, adrift in a rubber life raft on the Anacostia River. Kleish's act was a duplicate of a rescue from the ice of Labrador during the war that won him a Navy decoration.

At every show the Navy put on, the crowds broke all records. A count at the navy yards reached 40,000 at noon, when gate guards gave up, and started estimating. All agreed that at least 100,000 had passed through the gates by 4:30 when a halt was called on new arrivals.

7500 at Anacostia

Across the river at the Naval Air Base at Anacostia the crowd reached 7500. Some visitors were enabled to cross the river both to and from the navy yards in naval launches, turned loose for that service for Navy Day.

At the Naval Air Test center at Patuxent River, Md., between 4000 and 5000 automobile loads of visitors arrived during the afternoon. At 5 p. m. when visiting hours closed, more than 5000 visitors had passed through the giant flying boat "Mars" alone. It was the first time the Mars had been open for inspection by civilians. Officials at the base said more than 11,000 visitors, one third of them service personnel from other armed forces, had been checked through the base.

The big show, however, was at the navy yards. There, virtually everything the Navy has was on show, with the exception of the larger vessels. Four destroyers, the Converse, Charles Ausburne, Claxton and Dyson, two submarines, the Cobia and the Tigrone, and a landing ship tank were open.

Radar Secrets Revealed

It was a day for youngsters, both grown and growing. Men and boys swarmed over the guns, rode around on the gun pivots, even tried to tackle the riggings in their opportunity at long last to see what makes the Navy tick.

There was more than enough to keep each visitor busy for a much longer time than the eight hours the yard was open. One popular exhibit displayed Marine implements of war on the athletic field. Everything from a captured Jap plane to our own and the enemy's small arms was on show.

In building after building were war exhibits. The museum showed naval weapons and uniforms from the time of John Paul Jones to Chester W. Nimitz. The ordnance display showed equipment used at sea in the war just ended, much of it "top secret" until a short time ago. Some of the mysteries of radar and of other detecting devices were revealed.

Queues of visitors formed at each ship, at each building and around each outdoor exhibit. At hourly intervals the crowds would rush to the end of the yard to see how car-

See DAY, Page 2, Column 8.

Stalin Talks Held Aid to Allied Unity

Harriman Takes Truman's Letter To Soviet Leader At Vacation Resort

Moscow, Oct. 27 (AP).—A new exchange of views between Generalissimo Stalin and President Truman was said by well-informed quarters tonight to have produced results which may have an important bearing on future collaboration among the Allies.

The exchange was made through U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who returned to Moscow late yesterday after delivering a communication from Truman to the Soviet leader at a vacation resort in the Black Sea area.

Harriman spent two days with Stalin. The talks took place in the generalissimo's villa near Sochi where the two conferred for several hours Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The conversations were said to have covered a broad field, including many of the questions left unsettled by the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers in London.

Informed sources here said that, while there are numerous highly technical questions still not answered, the Allies appeared to be back on the road of collaboration again as the result of the exchange of views. No details of the conversations were disclosed, however.

The American Ambassador, on his return to Moscow, definitely spiked rumors that the Soviet leader was ill. He said Stalin was enjoying good health and appeared to be greatly refreshed by his vacation.

Harriman said Stalin had never received him with more friendliness than he did during the visit to Sochi.

Reds Not Joining FAO Now

Quebec, Oct. 27 (AP).—Russia unexpectedly served notice today on the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization that she would not become a member now, asserting that Moscow wants time to study FAO's "organizational forms."

The Soviet action came at the same confeernce session at which Sir John Orr, Scottish authority on nutrition, was elected to direct FAO's efforts toward driving hunger from the world and raising the economic standards of farmers.

L. B. Pearson, conference chariman, explained Russia's position, which had been a matter of speculation since the opening of the conference on October 16. He made clear that the Russians would continue to attend the present conference as observers.

Pearson said he had been told by the head of the Soviet delegation that his government felt it had become "necessary for the Soviet Union to consult on these questions with those Soviet Union republics which are large producers of agricultural products and agricultural raw materials."

The confeernce voted down a resolution introduced by New Zealand to have the FAO invite the the World Trade Union Congress to participate in future FAO conferences.

Salazar's Opponents Seek to Delay Vote

Lisbon, Oct. 27 (AP).—The "Movement of Democratic Unity," a party opposed to Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar's regime, filed a protest in the Portuguese Supreme Court today demanding that the government's decision to hold elections November 18 be declared void.

An earlier request by opposition leaders that the elections be delayed to provide more time for campaigning was turned down by the government.

10-Foot Craft Delays Start of Atlantic Voyage

Sydney, Nova Scotia, Oct. 27 (AP). Two men who had planned to sail Monday on a voyage across the Atlantic in a 10-foot "beer barrel" were forced today to postpone their departure after the craft was damaged in an accident.

Mark Charlton, 26-year-old English-born toolmaker, and his 65-year-old Norwegian first mate, Peter Olsen, were maneuvering the "barrel" to protect it from a driving wind when a sudden gust sent it spinning against a scow. The rigging became tangled and the mast was split.

Truman at Carrier Dedication

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

ON THE FLIGHT DECK—President Truman standing bareheaded in the wind commissions the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt. From the deck of the new carrier he addressed a crowd of 10,000 gathered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard

Fundamental Policy Points Given World By Truman

Declarations Bring Cheers From Huge Navy Day Crowd In New York Park

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Staff Writer

New York, Oct. 27.—President Truman, with his mind apparently on the Soviet-backed regimes in the Balkans, told the world today that the United States would not recognize any government imposed on any nation by the force of any foreign power.

"In some cases," said Mr. Truman of puppet regimes, "it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government."

Nor, said he, will it approve "territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned."

Warships in Harbor

President Truman delivered this, his first major speech on foreign policy, before a vast crowd in Central Park. As he spoke, warships of the greatest of all navies were lying in the roadsteads of New York Harbor for the annual Navy Day celebration.

The Chief Executive was cheered when he declared that the U. S. Navy, even after demobilization, will continue to be the most powerful in the world.

He was applauded again when he mentioned his recommendation to Congress for universal military training.

The enormous crowd reacted also to his statements that those who wanted to scrap armies and navies because of the atomic bomb were "100 per cent wrong." That the United States would not give others the know-how behind the atomic bomb; that armed strength is the only certain guarantee of American security, and that the United States in its foreign policy will not approve "any compromise with evil."

Lists 12 Fundamentals

President Truman's ordinarily soft voice took on vigor when he listed the 12 "fundamentals" of American foreign policy.

He was especially precise and emphatic in enunciating point No. 6, the determination of the United States not to recognize any government imposed on any nation by the force of a foreign power.

President Truman's restatement of these "fundamentals" of American foreign policy came at a time when official Washington, though saying little, is greatly concerned about Russian expansion and Russian spheres of influence. The refusal of the United States to grant recognition to Russian-supported governments in the Balkans was a basic cause for the stalemate at the Foreign Ministers Conference in London.

The Chief Executive said he thought all differences among the erstwhile Allies could be resolved, but their solution, he added, would require "a combination of forbearance and firmness."

For the present, Mr. Truman said, he thought that those who talk about scrapping all armies, navies and air forces because of the atomic bomb "where 100 per cent wrong."

Solely to Preserve Peace

"We seek to use our military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world," the Chief Executive said. "For we now know that that is the only sure way to make our own freedom secure."

He made it clear that the United States intends to breathe life into the Atlantic Charter and to strive for its own concept of democracy, even though for a time this concept may suffer eclipse in a large part of Europe.

"The foreign policy of the United States," the President said, is based firmly on principles of righteousness and justice. In carrying out those principles we shall firmly adhere to what we believe to be right; and we shall not give our approval to any compromise with evil."

He admitted that it might not be put into effect tomorrow or the next day.

"But nonetheless, it is our policy; and we shall seek to achieve it. It may take a long time, but it

See TRUMAN, Page 2, Column 6.

International Atom Control Unit Proposed

Scientist Favored To Aid Senate Group In Its Investigation

By Mary Spargo
Post Staff Writer

An international board of scientific research to control the use of atomic energy was proposed yesterday by Senator Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.).

Meanwhile, Chairman Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) of the newly created Senate Atomic Energy Committee called for a top flight scientist to volunteer as adviser to his group.

On the House side, a closed session of the House Military Affairs Committee adjourned without final action on a bill to protect the secrets of atomic energy after Representative Forest A. Harness (R., Ind.) walked out to avoid a quorum.

Harness said he left in protest because Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) had planned to vote proxies of absent members "on an amendment which I thought would be disastrous to the legislation."

The May-Johnson bill now before the House group would place "unheard of authority" in the hands of the atomic commission it creates, Harness said.

Controls Reduced

The committee has already sharply whittled down the stringent controls over scientists originally proposed in the measure backed by the Army.

The Senate's atomic energy chairman declared that one of the first things his committee should consider is the question of obtaining a scientific adviser.

The first meeting of the committee will probably be held on Tuesday, McMahon said.

He told reporters that he realized the committee would be unable to pay a scientist of the high caliber needed the salary such services would command.

The advice therefore, McMahon said, would have to be given largely as a matter of patriotic interest.

The scientist, however, would

See ATOM, Page 2, Column 6.

Atomic Bombs To Be Tested On 80 Vessels

King Reveals Details Of Sea Experiment In Navy Day Speech

Kansas City, Oct. 27 (AP).—That the Navy is planning two experiments to answer the question of the atomic bomb's effect on fleet units was confirmed today by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, who also told a Navy Day audience tonight that a powerful sea force was one of the most potent forces for peace.

An estimated 80 to 100 ships of all types, possibly including some from the Japanese and German navies, would be used in the experiments which necessarily would be conducted in an isolated area, the chief of naval operations said at a press conference.

Subject to Approval

Admiral King, said the plans were subject to approval of any body Congress may establish to control atomic research. A bomb would be exploded above the surface of the water in one experiment, and below the surface in the other, with approximately 40 or 50 ships used in each test.

"We're going to have plenty of ships to work with," Admiral King declared. "We're going to discard at least one-third of the ships we wound up the war with. The Japs have a number, not much good for anything else. We also may look at the German fleet for some."

Will Have Veteran Reserve

Commenting on President Truman's recent recommendations to Congress for a universal military training plan, the wartime Commander in Chief of the Navy declared:

"For some years we will have the veterans of World War II as a reserve. They will have to be organized . . . We have got to decide now to have the machinery where those veterans will be replaced in an orderly manner for some years to come."

The admiral said that, from his own and the naval point of view, he was doubtful that one year of training, as recommended by the

See KING, Page 2, Column 7.

Must Stay Off Railroads

Chiang Agrees to Let Reds Keep Land in North China

Chungking, Oct. 27 (U.P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's central government has agreed that Chinese Communist forces can hold all territory they now occupy in north China if they evacuate railway zones and permit trains to operate freely, it was announced today.

[A Reuters dispatch to London from Chungking, according to the Associated Press, quoted the Communist-controlled Yenan News Agency as saying a "large scale offensive" had been started by government troops against Communist-held liberated areas. Editor's note.]

Announcement of the Chungking offer was made by Minister of Information K. C. Wu as the government made new demands that Communists quit raiding railroads, and the Communists reported their forces had taken several more rail towns. The new agreement was reached yesterday, Wu said.

"In order to achieve a settlement on the question of restoration of railway communications, the Government agreed that if Communist troops leave railways alone and keep out from railway zones, the status quo can be maintained regarding Communist troops outside railway zones," Wu said.

"But railway communications must be restored and not obstructed in any manner. Meanwhile, the government has urged the Communists to send a military delegate immediately to Chungking to reach an agreement on a concrete practical basis regarding areas where

See CHINA, Page 2, Column 7.

Room for 1500 Cars

D.C. Board Reopens Big Square To Relieve Parking Congestion

By James E. Chinn
Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post's campaign for more automobile parking space yesterday yielded two important developments:

1—The District Commissioners arranged to reopen for public parking November 1, the huge vacant square on the Municipal Center site at 4th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., which will accommodate 1500 cars.

2—A House committee called a round table forum Thursday of District traffic experts for the avowed purpose of "digging" into the parking problem.

The Municipal Center parking lot, used during the war for storage of Capital Transit Co. buses, was leased to David L. Sirkis, operator of the big downtown parking center in rear of the District Building.

He said parking rates would be 15 cents a day, or $2 a month, and car owners would be allowed to lock their vehicles and take the keys away.

Although out of the congested midtown area, the Municipal Center lot, Sirkis pointed out, is near enough to ease the parking space shortage. At the same time, he explained, it will serve as an experiment for the District Parking Agency, which is considering establishment of "fringe" parking lots around the business section.

The parking problem forum was arranged by Representative F. Ed-

See PARK, Page 2, Column 5.

Text of Truman's New York Address

New York, Oct. 27.—The text of President Truman's address in Central Park:

I am grateful for the magnificant reception which you have given me today in this great city of New York. I know that it is given to me only as the representative of the gallant men and women of our naval forces, and on their behalf, as well as my own, I thank you.

New York joins the rest of the nation in paying honor and tribute to the 4 million fighting Americans of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and to the ships which carried them to victory.

On opposite sides of the world, across two oceans, our Navy opened a highway for the Armies and Air Forces of the United States. They landed our gallant men, millions of them, on the beachheads of final triumph. Fighting from Murmansk, the English Channel and the Tyrrhenian Sea, to Midway, Guadalcanal, Leyte Gulf and Okinawa—they won the greatest naval victories in history. Together with their brothers in arms in the Army and Air Force, and with the men of the Merchant Marine, they have helped to win for mankind all over the world a new opportunity to live in peace and dignity—and we hope, in security.

In the harbor and rivers of New York City and in other ports along the coast and rivers of the country, ships of that mighty United States Navy are at anchor. I hope that you and the people everywhere will visit them and their crews, seeing for yourselves what your sons and daughters, your labor and your money, have fashioned into an invincible weapon of liberty.

Unequalled Power

The fleet, on VJ-Day, consisted of 1200 warships, more than 50,000 supporting and landing craft, and over 40,000 Navy planes. By that day, ours was a seapower never before equalled in the history of the world. There were great carrier task forces capable of tracking down and sinking the enemy's fleets, beating down his airpower, and pouring destruction on his war-making industries. There were submarines which roamed the seas, invading the enemy's own ports, and destroying his shipping in all the oceans.

There were amphibious forces capable of landing soldiers on beaches from Normandy to the Philippines. There were great battleships and cruisers which swept enemy ships from the seas and bombarded his shore defense almost at will.

And history will never forget that great leader who, from his first day in office, fought to reestablish a strong American Navy—who watched that Navy and all the other might of this Nation grow into an invincible force for victory—who sought to make that force an instrument for a just and lasting peace—and who gave his life in the effort—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The roll call of the battles of this fleet reads like sign posts circling the globe—on the road to final victory. North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Normandy, and southern France; Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, and the Solomons; Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, the Philippine Sea, Leyte Gulf; Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Nothing which the enemy held on any coast was safe from its attack.

Now we are in the process of demobilizing our naval force. We are laying up ships. We are breaking up aircraft squadrons. We are rolling up bases, and releasing officers and men. But when our demobilization is all finished as planned, the United States will still be the greatest naval power on earth.

In addition to that naval power, we shall have one of the most powerful air forces in the world. And just the other day, so that on short notice we could mobilize a powerful and well-equipped land, sea and air force, I asked the Congress to adopt universal training.

Why Power Is Needed

Why do we seek to preserve this powerful naval and air force, and establish this strong Army reserve? Why do we need them?

We have assured the world time and again—and I repeat it now—That we do not seek for ourselves one inch of territory in any place in the world. Outside of the right to establish necessary bases for our own protection, we look for nothing which belongs to any other power.

We do need this kind of armed might, however, and for four principal tasks:

First, our Army, Navy and Air Force, in collaboration with our allies, must enforce the terms of peace imposed upon our defeated enemies.

Second, we must fulfill the military obligations which we are undertaking as a member of the United Nations organization—to support a lasting peace, by force if necessary.

Third, we must cooperate with other American nations to preserve the territorial integrity and the political independence of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Fourth, in this troubled and uncertain world, our military forces must be adequate to discharge the fundamental mission laid upon them by the Constitution of the United States—to "provide for the common defense" of the United States.

These four military tasks are directed not toward war—not toward conquest—but toward peace.

We seek to use our military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world. For we now know that that is the only sure way to make our own freedom secure.

That is the basis of the foreign policy of the people of the United States.

The foreign policy of the United States is based firmly on fundamental principles of righteousness and justice. In carrying out those principles we shall firmly adhere to what we believe to be right; and we shall not give our approval to any compromise with evil.

To Seek World Cooperation

But we know that we cannot attain perfection in this world overnight. We shall not let our search for perfection obstruct our steady progress toward international cooperation. We must be prepared to fulfill our responsibilities as best we can, within the framework of our fundamental principles, even though we recognize that we have to operate in an imperfect world.

Let me restate the fundamentals of the foreign policy of the United States:

1. We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.

2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

4. We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere.

5. By the combined and cooperative action of our war allies we shall help the defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice. And we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism, and military aggression cannot exist.

6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.

Equal Navigation Rights

7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.

9. We believe that the sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere, without interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors in the solution of their common problems.

10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and to the estabilshment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

11. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.

12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to insure peace.

That is the foreign policy which guides the United States now. That is the foreign policy with which it confidently faces the future.

It may not be put into effect tomorrow or the next day. But none the less it is our policy; and we shall seek to achieve it. It may take a long time, but it is worth waiting for, and it is worth striving to attain.

The Ten Commandments themselves have not yet been universally achieved over these thousands of years. Yet we struggle constantly to achieve them, and in many ways we come closer to them each year. Though we may meet setbacks from time to time, we shall not relent in our efforts to bring the golden rule into the international affairs of the world.

Allied Unity Still Needed

We are now passing through a difficult phase of international relations. Unfortunately it has always been true after past wars, that the unity among allies, forged by their common peril, has tended to wear out as the danger passed.

The world can not afford any let down in the united determination of the Allies in this war to accomplish a lasting peace. The world cannot afford to let the cooperative spirit of the Allies in this war disintegrate. The world simply cannot allow this to happen. The people in the United States, in Russia, and Britain, in France and China in collaboration with all other peace-loving people, must take the course of current history into their own hands and mould it in a new direction—the direction of continued cooperation. It was a common danger which united us before victory. Let it be a common hope which continues to draw us together in the years to come.

The atomic bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki must be made a signal, not for the old process of falling apart, but for a new era—an era of ever-closer unity and ever-closer friendship among peaceful nations.

Building a peace requires as much moral stamina as waging a war. Perhaps it requires even more, because it is so laborious and painstaking and undramatic. It requires undying patience and continuous application. But it can give us, if we stay with it, the greatest reward that there is in the whole field of human effort.

Differences of the kind that exist today among the nations that fought together so long and so valiantly for victory are not hopeless or irreconcilable. There are no conflicts of interest among the victorious powers so deeply rooted that they cannot be resolved. But their solution will require a combination of forbearance and firmness. It will require a steadfast adherence to the high principles we have enunciated. It will also require a willingness to find a common ground as to the methods of applying these principles.

A Friendly Partnership

Our American policy is a policy of friendly partnership with all peaceful nations and of full support for the United Nations organization. It is a policy that has the strong backing of the American people. It is a policy around which we can rally without fear or misgiving.

The more widely and clearly that policy is understood abroad, the better and surer will be the peace. For our own part, we must seek to understand the special problems or other nations. We must seek to understand their own legitimate urge toward security as they see it.

The immediate, the greatest threat to us is the threat of disillusionment, the danger of an insidious skepticism—a loss of faith in the effectiveness of international cooperation. Such a loss of faith would be dangerous at any time. In an atomic age it would be nothing short of disastrous.

There has been talk about the atomic bomb scrapping all navies, armies, and air forces. For the present, I think that such talk is one hundred per cent wrong. Today control of the seas rests in the fleets of the United States and her allies. There is no substitute for them. We have learned the bitter lesson that the weakness of this great Republic invites men of ill-will to shake the very foundations of civilization all over the world.

What the distant future of atomic research will bring to the fleet which we honor today, no one can foretell. But the fundamental mission of the Navy has not changed. Control of our sea approaches and of the skies above them is still the key to our freedom and to our ability to help enforce the peace of the world. No enemy will ever strike us directly except across the sea. We cannot reach out to help stop and defeat an aggressor without crossing the sea. Therefore, the Navy, armed with whatever weapons science brings forth, is still dedicated to its historic task: Control of the ocean approaches to our country and of the skies above them.

Atomic Bomb and Foreign Policy

The atomic bomb does not alter the basic foreign policy of the United States. It makes the development and application of our policy more urgent than we could have dreamed six months ago. It means that we must be prepared to approach international problems with greater speed, with greater determination, and with greater ingenuity, in order to meet a situation for which there is no precedent.

We must find the answer to the problems created by the release of atomic energy—as we must find the answers to the many other problems of peace—in partnership with all the peoples of the United Nations. For their stake in world peace is as great as our own.

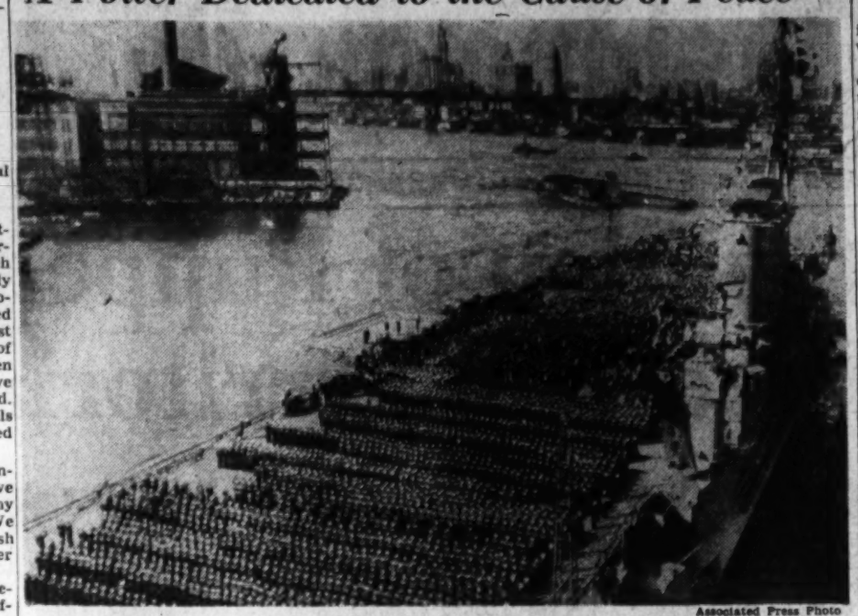
As I said in my message to the Congress, discussion of the atomic bomb with Great Britain and Canada and later with other nations cannot wait upon the formal organization of the United Nations. These discussions, looking toward a free exchange of fundamental scientific inormation, will be begun in the near future. But I emphasize again, as I have before, that these discussions will not be concerned with the processes of manufacturing the atomic bomb or any other instruments of war.

In our possession of this weapon, as in our possession of other new weapons, there is no threat to any nation. The world, which has seen the United States in two great World Wars, knows that full well. The possession in our hands of this new power of destruction we regard as a sacred trust. Because of our love of peace, the thoughtful people of the world know that that trust will not be violated, that it will be faithfully executed.

Indeed the highest hope of the American people is that world cooperation for peace will soon reach such a state of perfection that atomic methods of destruction can be definitely and effectively outlawed forever.

We have sought, and we will continue to seek, the attainment of that objective. We shall pursue that course with all the wisdom, patience and determination that the God of peace can bestow upon a people who are trying to follow in his path.

'A Power Dedicated to the Cause of Peace'



Associated Press Photo

THE COMMISSIONING OF THE ROOSEVELT—Navy officers and men stand at attention on the deck of the huge carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt as President Truman yesterday dedicated "the mighty mass of steel" to the late President's "objective of world cooperation and peace." The skyline of Manhattan rises in the background

Truman Cites Roosevelt's Role In Commissioning of Carrier

New York, Oct. 27 (U.P.).—Text of President Truman speech at ceremonies commissioning the aircraft carrier USS Franklin D. Roosevelt:

Admiral Daubin, Captain Soucek, Mrs. Roosevelt, Ladies and Gentlemen:

One of the pleasant duties in the exacting daily life of a President is to award honors to our fighting men for courage and valor in war. In the commissioning of this ship, the American people are honoring a stalwart hero of this war who gave his life in the service of his country. His name is engraved on this great carrier, as it is in the hearts of men and women of good will the world over—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Father of Navy

If anyone can be called the father of the new American Navy which is typified by this magnificent vessel, it is he. From his first day as President he started to build it.

Even as he started to build the Navy, he began to work for world peace. By his realistic good neighbor policy, by reciprocal trade agreements, by constant appeal to international arbitration instead of force, he worked valiantly in the cause of peace. By his constant battle for the forgotten man he sought to remove the social and economic inequalities which have so often been at the root of conflict at home and abroad. And when he saw the clouds of aggression forming across the seas to the east and to the west, he issued warning after warning which, had they been heeded in time, might have staved off this tragic conflict.

But through it all, he never faltered in his work to build up the American Navy. For he understood, as few men did, the importance to the survival of this country of the mission of its Navy—the control of the sea. The Axis understood. That is why Germany sought to drive us from the sea by her submarines. That is why Japan tried to destroy our Navy. They knew that if they succeeded, they might conquer all the nations of the earth one by one, while the Allies were helpless to reach each other across the oceans of the world.

Axis Power Doomed

We won the battle of the oceans. By that victory the United Nations were knitted into a fighting whole, and the Axis powers were doomed to defeat everywhere.

That victory we owe to the men and women in the shipyards of the Nation who in the last five and a half years built carriers like this one, and over a hundred thousand other ships. We owe it to the workers in our factories who built 85,000 naval planes such as those which will soon take their places on the flight deck of this ship. We owe it to the fighting men who took those ships across the seas, running them right up to the home shores of the enemy; to the men who flew those planes against the enemy and dropped destruction on his fleet and aircraft and war industries.

We owe it to that great leader whose name this mighty carrier bears, who understood the importance of overwhelming naval power, and who rolled up his sleeves—and got it.

Building this Navy was only a part of a still larger program of war production with which the workers and industries of this Nation amazed the whole world, friend and foe alike. It showed the abundant richness of our Nation in natural resources. But it also showed the skill and energy and power and devotion of our free American people.

Having done all this for war, can we do any less for peace? Certainly we should not. The same riches, the same skill and energy of America must now be used so that all our people are better fed, better clothed, better housed; so that they can get work at good wages, adequate care for their health, decent homes for their families, security for their old age, and more of the good things of life.

Praises Program

When we set these goals before ourselves we know that we are carrying on the work and the vision and the aims of the man whose name is on this ship. And no man in our generation, or in any generation, has done more to enable this Nation to move forward toward those objectives.

Commissioning this ship symbolizes another objective toward which Franklin D. Roosevelt started this Nation and the other nations of the world—the objective of world cooperation and peace. He who helped to formulate the Atlantic Charter and to organize the United Nations, he who pointed the way in cooperation among nations at Casablanca, Cairo, Quebec, Tehran, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta, and who planned the conference at San Francisco—he knows as he looks down upon us today that the power of America as expressed in this mighty mass of steel is a power dedicated to the cause of peace.

For 14 years, ever since Japan first invaded Manchuria, men and women have lived in a world ruled or threatened by force intended for aggression and conquest. Until El Alamein, Stalingrad and Midway, the powers of evil were stronger than the powers of good—threatening to spread their rule across the world. We will not run that risk again.

Ship Is Symbol

This ship is a symbol of our commitment to the United Nations organization to reach out anywhere in the world and to help the peace-loving nation of the world stop any international gangster. A hundred hours after leaving New York this ship could be off the coast of Africa. In five days she could cross the Western Pacific from Pearl Harbor to the Philippines. This vessel alone could put more than 100 fighting planes over a target.

We all look forward to the day when law rather than force will be the arbiter of international relations. We shall strive to make that day come soon. Until it does come, let us make sure that no possible aggressor is going to be tempted by any weakness on the part of the United States.

These, then, are the two huge tasks before us: Realizing for ous own people the full life which our resources make possible; and helping to achieve for people everywhere an era of peace. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his life in search for the fulfillment of these tasks. And now, the American people are determined to carry on after him.

He did not find either of these tasks easy. Neither will we. But we approach them in the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt whose words are inscribed in bronze on this vessel: "We can, we will, we must!"

PARK

From Page 1

ward Hebert (D., La.), who, as head of the District Streets and Traffic Committee of the House, has taken the lead in Congress to get relief from the acute parking space shortage.

Invited to take part in the round-table discussion were:

The Commissioners, Highway Director Herbert C. Whitehurst, Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer, Superintendent Irving C. Root of National Capital Parks; Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 3d, chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Washington I. Cleveland, manager of the District Motor Club of the American Automobile Association; George E. Keneipp, manager of the Keystone Automobile Club; Police Superintendent Edward J. Kelly, and E. D. Merrill, president of the Capital Transit Co.

Herbert said all phases of the parking problem would be discussed—what had been done toward solving it before the war, and what can be done now to get in the quickest possible time the off-street parking facilities Congress called for in 1942 when it created the Parking Agency.

"The parking situation here is far too serious to dilly-daily over it any longer," he declared. "This time we're going to get something done."

Meanwhile, an indorsement of Hebert's moves came from Representative John M. Coffee (D., Wash.), chairman of the House District Appropriations Committee, which will have to pass on requests for funds to provide off-street parking facilities.

"Washington has the worst parking and traffic situation in the country," he declared. "Hebert is taking the right tack to solve it, and I believe all members of Congress will support him."

Church Rummage Sale

The Women's Guild of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bradley lne. at Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md., will hold a four-day rummage sale in the parish hall from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, beginning Tuesday.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

is worth waiting for, and it is worth striving for."

He said that the more widely and clearly American foreign policy is understood abroad, the better and surer will be the peace. For our own part, he said, we must seek to understand the special problems of other nations and their own legitimate urge toward security as they see it.

President Truman continued: "The immediate, the greatest threat to us is the threat of disillusionment, the danger of an insidious skepticism, a loss of faith in the effectivenes of international cooperation.

"Such a los of faith would be dangerous at any time. In an atomic age it would be nothing short of disastrous."

Names No Nations

President Truman mentioned no nations by name, but the Soviet Union must have been in the minds of many as he talked.

"Differences of the kind that exist today among the nations that fought together so long and so valiantly for victory are not hopeless or irreconcilable," he said. "There are no conflicts of interest among the victorious powers so deeply rooted that they cannot be resolved. But their solution will require a combination of forbearance and firmness."

He said that the United States sought no territorial expansion or selfish advantage.

"We have assured the world time and again, and I repeat it now, that we do not seek for ourselves one inch of territory in any place in the world. Outside of the right to establish necessary bases for our own protection, we look for nothing which belongs to any other power," Mr. Truman said.

Apparently, in his own mind, there was a big difference between the thinly populated islands America will take over in the Pacific and other parts of the world that are crying out against imperialism.

STRIKES

From Page 1

ceeded the number of new ones.

The conciliation service, however, was apprehensive over the outlook in Detroit. Its "near normal by mid-November" prediction was tempered by the phrase "unless there is failure to reach agreement in some of the heavy industries, such as automobiles."

One big strike, Hollywood's motion picture-AFL dispute, appeared ended after seven months of picketing that was spotted by incidents of violence.

Picketing ended at all studios after producers and union leaders agreed on settlement terms which were announced earlier this week in Cincinnati by the AFL executive committee.

No Strike, Only Protest

A new walkout, that of 1500 members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.), employed at the Philadelphia plant of General Electric Co., was termed by a union spokesman "not a strike but a protest" because the company "will not negotiate."

At Cleveland, Federal Conciliator Stephen C. Eddy announced that a four-day meeting with officers of two A. F. of L.-Tugmen's Unions and the Great Lakes Towing Co., ended without an agreement.

Rubber Workers to Vote

Rubber workers at all plants of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. have asked for a company-wide strike ballot, I. H. Watson, president of Firestone's Akron, Ohio, local of the C. I. O.-United Rubber Workers, announced.

Watson said URW locals at Firestone's Los Angeles, Memphis and Akron plants had filed petitions with the NLRB for a strike vote, over issues including wages and seniority. Approximately 24,000 workers are involved.

In St. Louis, the American Train Dispatchers Association announced that 94 per cent of the dispatchers on the Missouri Pacific Railroad's main system had voted to strike on an undisclosed date because of the railroad's "use of lower-paid classes of employes to do dispatchers' work."

ATOM

From Page 1

have an important effect on public opinion because one of the major functions of the committee, McMahon said, will be that of educating the people of the United States to understand the problems involved in the development and control of atomic energy.

"No Secrets in Science"

In advocating an international board of scientific research, Myers said:

"There are no secrets in science. Past history cites many examples of parallel scientific discoveries made simultaneously in various countries."

Before sharing the secrets of the atom bomb, however, this country should know what other nations are doing, Myers said.

"The power of the atom was unleashed through the cooperative efforts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada," Myers declared.

"I do not believe that we can hold the so-called secret for long. However, I am of the firm conviction that before sharing it with other members of the United Nations, the three countries responsible for the development of the bomb should appoint a delegation to investigate the present status of atomic research in other nations."

Stove Blast Hurts Two in Frederick

Frederick, Md., Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Noah W. Burger, proprietor of the Frederick Produce Market and Carroll Butts, a 16-year-old employe from Middletown, were burned about the face today in a gas stove explosion.

Police attributed the blast to leaking gas from a stove which went out during the night. Burger was using it to ripen bananas.

Butts is being treated for burns at a Fredericgk hospital, but neither of the men was seriously injured.

Mrs. Lindsay Rites Set in Virginia

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Mrs. Annie Sieg Lindsay of "Fairway," Farmington, widow of James H. Lindsay, founder of the Daily Progress, died last night at Jefferson Hospital in Roanoke.

Mrs. Lindsay suffered a heart attack 10 days ago at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Norma Faville, wife of Dr. M. R. Faville, in Roanoke, and was removed to the hospital there.

Mrs. Lindsay was a native of Newberry, S. C., where she was born December 10, 1865. Besides Mrs. Faville, Mrs. Lindsay is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax, and two sons, J. Gordon Lindsay and Clarke E. Lindsay, all of Charlottesville. The funeral will be held tomorrow from Fairway."

CHINA

From Page 1

Communist troops should be stationed."

Communist representatives in Chungking who have been carrying on conversations with government representatives have agreed to message Yenan headquarters immediately for instructions on the new central government concessions, Wu said.

Meanwhile, Chinese Communist communiques reported the taking over to Tsowhsien, Juanghoai, Tikuantuan and Shuanyan on the Tientsin-Pukow railway passing through Shangtung province. Hauiwu, on the Taiching railway of northern Honan province, was taken over for the second time, a communique said.

In Hopei Province the Communists also reported the occupation of Linmingkwan on the Piping-Hankow Railway inside Hopei's southern border.

The government sent a message to Yenan asking the Communist forces of Mao Tse-tung to submit the names of their seven members of the new political consultative council of which Chiang will be former ex officio chairman.

Central government military sources in Suiyuan province of Inner Mongolia charged yesterday that Communist forces had concentrated 100,000 troops of the Eighth Route Army in eastern Suiyuan Province and had opened an attack against Nationalists forces Oct. 17.

China Negotiates With U. S.

Chungking, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Harassed China, struggling through a morass of postwar problems, has opened informal but vital negotiations with the United States for a new and far-reaching trade treaty designed to facilitate the nation's economic rehabilitation.

This step, disclosed in Shanghai today by a high ranking member of the central government's executive Yuan, was accompanied, however, by mounting concern in Chungking over the menace of civil war and indications of uneasiness over Russian policy toward China.

Anxiety in Chungking over Russia's China policy was based to some extent on reports that Moscow had refused to allow Chinese government troops to land at Dairen and Port Arthur, and that Russian occupation forces in Manchuria were transferring much of the country's movable wealth to the Soviet Union.

Dairen and Port Arthur were relinquished to Japan by imperial Russia after the Russian defeat in the war of 1904-05. Inasmuch as the war was started by Japan with a Port Arthur sneak attack similar to Pearl Harbor, the Russian military may have had special reasons for reluctance in sharing the glory of its reoccupation with troops of any other nation.)

Some Chungking Chinese sources also alleged that Moscow had not severed all possible links with Chinese Communists, despite provisions in the recently concluded Sino-Soviet pact calling for material Russian aid to the central government exclusively.

These sources said the Communists, who at first seemed cowed by the Sino-Soviet pact into a desire for agreement with Chunking, lately had assumed a defiant attitude.

'Civil War Inevitable'

Chungking, Oct. 27 (INS.).—The Chinese Central Government and Communist newspapers agreed today that "civil war is inevitable" unless responsible leaders can halt the present fighting in northern China.

KING

From Page 1

President, would be enough, adding that the training might require from 15 to 18 months. "We can learn about that later," he said.

In view of current scientific developments, Admiral King said, "we will never again have the time to get ready that we did for World War I and World War II."

Referring to a powerful postwar Navy as one of the most potent forces for continuation of peace, Admiral King told his audience that "any statement that our present military forces will be scrapped in the next 10 years can be said to stem from a . . . 'Buck Rogers' type of prediction."

He advocated the "earliest practicable" reduction of present naval forces to postwar size, but urged that the United States retain a strong and effective Navy to provide security and to uphold our national policies.

"New weapons will modify strategy and tactics," he stated, citing the atomic bomb as an example, "but will not materially change the fundamental principles of warfare, and as long as the seas are used for highways, for commerce and the transport of vital materials, so long will there be need for navies."

Referring to a powerful postwar Navy as an "overseas line of defense, the admiral declared, "It is our intention and our expectation . . . to prevent the possibility of war ever reaching this nation on its own shores."

New weapons do not "in the least abolish the Navy's prime duty . . . to carry the war overseas to the enemy," he said.

DAY

From Page 1

rier planes were catapulted into the air.

Fliers Show Tricks

At the naval air station and receiving station across the river other crowds watched stunt flying by fighter pilots who showed every maneuver the war has developed. Several hundred gathered to see a separation ceremony in the parade ground, where 100 bluejackets were given their discharges from the service.

The hardest working men were the Navy bandsmen and the Marine guards. The band played six concerts during the day, including one at 8 a. m. at Annapolis. In the afternoon the band was rushed to Arlington Cemetery to play for a naval funeral.

Several highlights marked the day. One was when the Navy League of America presented a plaque during the morning to the USS Charles Ausburne, flagship of Destroyer Squadron 23. The plaque carried an engraving of the Presidential Unit Citation granted Squadron 23 for its combat service during the war. It was accepted by Capt. W. A. Ford, the squadron's commander, and placed on the forecastle of the flagship.

TAX

From Page 1

ing to corporations of 234 million dollars.

INDIVIDUALS

Approved House and Senate provisions retaining the 3 per cent normal tax but made the normal tax exemption the same as for surtaxes ($500 for each taxpayer and $500 for each dependent). This increase in exemption freed from 1946 taxes some 12 million individuals now at the bottom of the tax rolls.

Accepted the Senate's slash of three percentage points in each individual surtax bracket, in addition, taxpayers are allowed a 5 per cent cut in the amount of tax computed on this basis. Thus the combined normal and surtax starting rate would be 19 per cent (instead of 23 under present law). The present 90 per cent top limit on combined normal and surtax is reduced to 85.5 per cent. The great majority of taxpayers, whose net income does not exceed $2000, would be subject to the new 19 per cent starting rate. House rates were the same in this bracket, but somewhat steeper in the brackets between $2000 and $20,000. On incomes over $20,000, the House bill provided more relief than the rates adopted by the conference.

JAVA

From Page 1

quoted reports that the Soekarno government had lost control of the important Bantam district west of Batavia. The official Dutch news agency said that the Indonesian peoples' army had been driven from the district by a fanatic organization headed by Haji Selan, described as a bitter opponent of Soekarno.

(Selan has issued "a declaration of war against all Europeans, Eurasians, Japanese, Manadoese and Ambonese," Aneta said. The last two groups have in the past furnished many men to the Netherlands East Indies armed forces.)

Meanwhile, a British spokesman said British troops who occupied the important East Java naval base of Soerabaja yesterday did so without firing a single shot, and that generally the military situation was quiet.

Aneta said the British commander refused a request that the Indonesian nationalist flag be flown together with the Union Jack over points occupied by the British troops, but that he agreed "strategic points" would be guarded jointly by British and Indonesian troops.

Ex-Policeman Faces Four More Charges

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (A.P.).—Four additional burglary charges were entered today against Paul H. Maenhoudt, former Baltimore policeman, bringing the total to 60.

Maenhoudt, termed by authorities "the most charged man" in city history, is being held in jail under heavy bail pending grand jury action.

He was arrested early in the week, it was testified at a magistrate's hearing, after he attempted to pawn a pair of shoes.

Reward Circulars Sent On Hyattsville Youth

Washington police yesterday sent out 2500 description circulars to police departments throughout the country offering $100 reward for the finding of Michael Keller, 15, missing from his home at 4901 40th pl., Hyattsville, Md., since September 15.

• ALL-WOOD Prefabricated GARAGES

Now you can forget about high priced construction costs

10 x 20 SINGLE GARAGE . . . $295

20 x 20 DOUBLE GARAGE . . $465

Terms 1/2 Cash; Balance C.O.D., F.O.B. Factory. Ten days to two weeks' delivery . . . These garages are furnished complete with double doors, windows and roofing delivered complete. . . . Shipped direct from our mill to your nearest railroad station. They come to you in sections ready to erect without skilled labor . . . Double swinging doors with panels below and windows above. Windows in both sides of garage. All hardware complete with full instructions for set-up.

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SEABOARD Ready-Built HOMES

717 PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Landreth Hits Rivals' Claims, Cites Records

Richmond, Oct. 27 (AP).—State Senator S. Floyd Landreth, Republican candidate for governor, tonight assailed Democratic leaders' claims of pride in the party's accomplishments for the State in the last 20 years, and cited nine "pieces of record evidence" which he said "show that Virginia accomplishments under this leadership are not sufficient or even satisfying."

Speaking here over WRVA, Landreth said "one of my opponents for governor, Mr. Tuck (William M. Tuck), Democratic nominee, declared that the chief issue was . . . Democratic accomplishments against Republican promises."

"The issue as stated by Mr. Tuck, when reduced to its proper form and measured by the record in Virginia, means a partisan government with machine dictation operating against the people," said the Republican candidate, calling for "the defeat of a controlled, dicated, one party system" and establishment of a "strong, competitive, two party program, restoring our government to its Democratic position with the people."

Admissions of the Democratic Party of weakness in Virginia's election laws, as publicly made by Tuck, other Democratic leaders and the Democratic central committee "in condemnation and calling for constructive strength "must be construed as evidence against the accomplishments that are claimed," the Republican declared.

Senator Landreth enumerated "these recorded facts" as evidence of Democratic failure in accomplishment:

"First, Virginia's low score, near the bottom in education.

"Second, Virginia's high score, at the top, in crime—four times more crime than the average State of the Nation, and with approximately 2,700,000 people; more jail commitments in a year than Great Britain with 47 million or more people.

"Third, a constitution proclaimed by 47 delegates, over the solemn pledge written into the law that it would be submitted to the people for rejection or ratificatino.

"Fourth, a long and contnious failure to abide by the expressed mandate of this constitution in designating legislative, senatorial and congressional districts that are contiguous and compact, containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Examine the record and it will been seen that the Constitution has not been properly followed here in the requirement. Legislative, senatorial and congressional districts have been set up for political considerations instead of from contiguous and compact territory with an equal number of inhabitants.

"Fifth, a piol tax penalty on every voter, that has no place in a people's government.

"Sixth, Virginia's record in public health program, one of the six lowest States in the Union in appropriations.

"Eighth, 35 out of every 100 examined for military service found, unfit through physical disabilities and approximately another 30,000 found unfit by reason of illiteracy.

"Ninth, generally, other progress in Virginia, by comparison, is below the average of other States of the Union. In many cases Virginia ranks near the bottom, and in some instances occupies the basement in measuring our accomplishments about which Mr. Tuck boasts."

Landreth called for a Republican victory to provide "competition in government" which he said is "as essential as it is in business."

GOP Governor Seen In Unworkable Status

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—State Senator Leonard G. Muse said in a radio address here tonight that election of a Republican Governor to work with an almost Democratic Assembly would "create an impossible and unworkable situation in Virginia during the next four years."

Speaking in behalf of the Democratic Party candidates seeking re-election in November, Muse called attention to the fact that he was, himself, a candidate for lieutenant governor in the Democratic primary. "In that election, I ran third. I, therefore, speak to you as a defeated candidate in the Democratic primary."

Md. Gas Station Operator Found Fatally Burned

Ridgely, Md., Oct. 27 (AP).—Louis Hammer, 56, operator of a filling station and store on the Greensboro road near here, was accidentally burned to death early today near his home.

Sheriff Saulsbury Sparks said Hammer's clothing was burned from his body, and apparently had caught fire from a box of trash he was carrying to a nearby dump, since holes had been burned in the box.

Sparks added that he had known Hammer, and the man's clothing often was covered with grease and oil from the filling station.

Three Negroes waiting to board a bus found the man still alive, but he died before medical aid could be given.

Hammer was a bachelor and is survived by a brother, John Hammer, of Hillsboro, and two sisters, Mrs. Annie Schofield of Greensboro, and Mrs. Joseph Kirsch of Centerville.

Community Canning Closes Until Nov. 15

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—The Spotsylvania County Community Cannery, which began operation in July, yesterday suspended its regular schedule until November 15. The cannery will reopen on that date for its meating canning program. Persons desiring to can meats before November 15 should contact J. H. Zigler, vocational agriculture instructor and supervisor of the cannery.

800 Bushels of Yams Destroyed By Fire

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct 27 (Spl.)—Approximately 800 bushels of sweet yotatoes were destroyed or damaged yesterday when fire swept through a storage house on the Sparta Sweet Potato Growers' Association of Caroline Cunty. Several growers lost their entire crop waiting to be sold. The loss was not covered by insurance. Origin of the blaze has not been determined.

Va. Soldier Honored

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—Pfc. Joseph H. Rose, of Fredericksburg, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in combat in France on October 24, 1944.

Midshipmen on Parade in Gotham Canyon

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WHY ANNAPOLIS LOOKED BARE YESTERDAY—Confetti showered down on marching midshipmen from Annapolis as they paraded up lower Broadway yesterday during Navy Day ceremonies in New York City. They preceded President Truman on his tour through the city streets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he attended commissioning of new carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (AP).—One hundred thousand Marylanders, crowding ten and 15 deep, lined the streets and windows of Baltimore office buildings to cheer a Navy Day parade of some 5,000 persons today, while 102 fighter planes en route to the Penn-Navy Game, swept over the city in one formation.

The huge Aircraft Carrier Randolph, visited by an estimated 25,000 persons, was the chief Navy Oay attraction. Capt. Jackson R. Tate, himself a Maryland, was on board to administer the oath of allegiance to 47 Navy recruits from the Baltimore area.

A memorial service commemorating the aRndolph's 102 men killed in action was held on board with two sailors once reported among the ship's dead attending. They were John Richards of Washington, and Warren F. Langley of Massachusetts, both recently liberated from Jap prisons.

Ten other ships, including a submarine, radar ship, destroyer and cruiser, were visited by the crowd, which saw Comdr. Slade Cutter, former football star at the Naval Academy and present commanding officer o fthe submarine Requin, present the Navy Cross to Comdr. Robert D. Risser of the submarine Flying Fish.

Two dances and a banquet, attended by Senator Radcliffe, Governor O'Conor, Representative Sasscer, Mayor T. R. McKeldin and United States Commissioner James K. Cullen, rounded up the day's events.

At the banquet a chorus of 90 sailors and Waves from the Bainbridge Naval Training Station and a quartet from the Naval Academy gave a program which was broadcast.

Meanwhile, the Bainbridge Naval Training Station, second largest in the United States, staged its own parade and open house for friends and relatives of the recruits.

A. L. Snellings Burial Today; Oil Dealer

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—Albion Lightner Snelling, a gasoline and oil dealer of Falmouth, Stafford County, died in a hospital here yesterday following a lengthy illness. He was 60 years old.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Lucy Lightner Snellings; five sisters, Mrs. Kate Ellis, Mrs. Frank Kline, Mrs. O. A. Payne, Mrs. Howard Sullivan and Mrs. George S. Berry, of Falmouth, and three brothers, Lester Snelling, of Fredericksburg; Ernest Snelling, of Falmouth, and Kelly Snelling, of Washington.

The funeral will be held at the home Sunday at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27.—Funeral services for Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, 85, wife of the late Morris Allen, who died at her home in Stafford County Thursday, will be held Sunday. Mrs. Allen is survived by three daughters, Mrs. C. M. Jones, of Chatham Heights, and Mrs. Ashton Jones and Mrs. Noah Butler, of Stafford, and three sons, Howard, James and Seymour Allen, of Stafford.

Mrs. Anna C. Michel

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Anna Carolin Nichel, 72, wife of Thomas F. Nichel of The Oaks, Keswick, died yesterday at the Martha Jefferson Hospital, this city. The funeral will be held Monday aftrenoon. Besides her husband, she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Eva L. Pearce, of Keswick; one sister, Mrs. Lena Wolf, and three brothers, Albert, Victor, and Theodore Tritt, all residents of Cleveland, Ohio.

Bataan Survivor Back in Virginia

Fort George G. Meade, Md., Oct. 27 (AP).—Lieut. William S. Warner, survivor of the death march on Bataan and three years in Japanese prisons, was on his way to his home in Richlands, Va., today from Fort George G. Meade.

Liberated along with fellow prisoners from a Japanese camp on Honshu by a recovery team of 18 Army doctors, nurses and corpsmen early last month, the Virginia lieutenan landed at Seattle October 8.

Upon reaching Richlands, the soldier will be given a 90-day rest, which he said he intended to spend eating steaks, ice cream and looking at beautiful girls.

Work Starts on Wing For Warrenton Hospital

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—Work began here this week on a 12-room addition to Physicians' Hospital, which on completion will cost approximately $20,000. The new wing will increase the facilities of the hospital to a minimum of 42 beds.

Decision to build the addition was made by the hospital directors last spring, but actual construction was held up by priorities and scarcities of needed materials.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Oct. 27 (AP) (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 200 (estimated), compared week ago, all classes steady.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500 (estimated); compared Friday last week, steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, grading average, choice and better unusually active all week, firm; approximately 225 loads brought 18.00, the ceiling, ranging from 826-lb. heifers to 1400-lb. matured steers; numerous loads mixed steers and heifers also brought the price; common and medium grades scarce at 14.00 down; stock cattle strong to 25 higher, mainly 12.25@14.50 on medium to choice grades; fat heifers mainly steady; top fed heifers, 16.00; good grassers up to 14.50; bulk fed offerings, 15.00@17.50; but bulk fed steers 16.25@18.00; medium to good 1217-lb. range steers reached 16.10; cows closed steady, with most beef cows 9.25@12.25; choice Tyomings to 14.25; sausage bulls offerings to 13.00, and choice weighty beef bulls to 14.50; vealers continued scarce, firm, at 15.50 down, and all grades weighty slaughter calves 25 to 50 higher, reaching 13.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 500 (estimated); compared Friday last week, slaughter lambs 25 to 50 lower; other classes little changed; top and bulk good and choice native slaughter lambs on week's initial session, 15.00; late sales, 14.50@14.75, with bucks discounted 1.00; common to low-medium lightweights, late, 10.00@11.50; culls down to 8.00; yearlings scarce, few decks 11.00@13.25.

Soldier Reaches Dying Son Despite Army Red Tape Tangle

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 27 (AP).—Corpl. Oscar E. Long, jr., father of David Lond, 3, who is dying of a brain tumor, reached his home here today from Liege, Belgium, by plane and train. He arrived at La Guardia Field, New York, yesterday.

The soldier was distressed on seeing his ill son, who was a normal child when Corporal Long was last home in February.

"I still have a feeling that something can be done," said the father. "We may try the X-ray treatments as suggested by a Baltimor parent."

He said both his doomed son and a younger, Glenn, recognized him. He spent most of today playing with both although he said David is growing weaker and is showing a declining interest in most matters, even toys and other gifts that are being showered on him by sympathetic friends.

Corporal Long said the first information he had about the critical illness of his son was brought to him in Liege by a friend who saw an account of the child in Stars and Stripes, the Army newspaper, which quoted Representative J. Glenn Beall(R. 6th), as saying the Adjutant's General's office in Washington had ordered his return by the first available plane transportation.

Corporal Long said he reported the matter immediately to his commanding officer, but wa sinformed a newspaper story did not make the order offificial. He eqlisted the aid of various persons and on October 19 was given the last priority on a B-17 bound for Paris.

It was not until last Wednesday that he was able to convince Army authorities in Paris that he should go home. So far as he knows, he said today, official Army orders authorizing his return home had not arrived when he left Paris.

West Virginia U. To Get $500,000 U. S. Laboratory

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—The U. S. Bureau of Mines plans immediate establishment of its principal research laboratory in the synthetic liquid fuels from coal program at West Virginia University, Representative Randolph (D.-W. Va.) announced today.

Space has been provided in the mineral industries building at the university and all arrangements have been completed to start the work, possibly within a few weeks, Randolph said.

A permanent staff of 50 U. S. Bureau of Mines personnel, including 22 top scientists who have been working on the problem of obtaining gasoline from bituminous coal and lignite, will be stationed here, Randolph said.

The laboratory will mean an expenditure of $500,000, including payrolls and equipment, from the 30 million dollar five-year program approved by Congress, he added.

State Hospital Bids Far Exceed Estimates

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (AP).—Maryland's postwar construction program has run into a snag, for the lowest bids on two proposed hospitals are far above the amount allocated for the jobs.

Estimates for new construction at Springfield State Hospital for the Insane were approximately 100 per cent above the amount allocated. Lowest bids on the Spring Grove State Hospital exceeded the prescribed expenditure by about 130 per cent.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; compared with week ago, general trade active for week; slaughter steers strong to 25 higher; heifers fully steady to strong; cows unevenly 25 to 50 higher; full advance on canners, cutter and common grade; bulls strong to 25 higher; stockers and feeders active, steady to 25 higher; truck lot, choice fed steers around 805 lbs., 17.50, week's top; 63 head top-good grassers around 1350 lbs., 16.90; new high for grassers this season; bulk good steers, 14.85@16.50; good dry fads to 16.50; medium to good, 13.00@14.75; country buyers interested in weighty steers requiring short additional finish from 13.00 upward; few common grassers, 10.50@13.50; common and medium cows largely 9.00@12.00; high-yielding individuals to 12.50; canners and cutters, 6.50@8.50; shelly canners included at the first figure; good beef bulls, 12.50@13.50; good weighty sausage bulls largely 12.00, odd head to 13.25; bulk light and medium weights, 8.50@11.50; choice native feeder steers carrying weight, 14.75@15.10; medium and good, 12.00@14.00; common, 10.00@11.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 50; compared with week ago, vealers active; all grades fully steady; mixed lots, good and choice 120 to 220 lb. vealers, 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00; weighty slaughter calves slow, steady; few good, 14.00; bulk common and medium, 10.00@12.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 50; compared with week ago, receipts extremely light; trading very active; barrows, gilts and sows unchanged; good and choice barrows and gilts scaling 120 lbs. and above, 15.40; good sows, 14.85 ceiling for this class.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; compared with week ago, slaughter lambs scarce, steady to 50 lower; practical top and popular price, 13.50; mixed lots, good and choice wooled lambs, usually from 80 lbs. up and including bucks, 13.00; common and medium, 11.00@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active and steady; choice lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 6.50; bulk common to good, 3.00@4.00 according to grade.

Dischargees' Rights to Vote Clarified in Va.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—Attorney General Abram P. Staples today clarified the rights of discharged members of the armed forces to vote in the November 6 general election.

The statement of the Attorney General follows:

"With respect to the rights of discharged members of the armed forces to vote in the November 6, 1945, general election, the ruling of the Attorney General, interpreting Charter 79 of the acts of the 1945 extra session, are as follows:

"1. Servicemen who were discharged prior to the closing of the registration books on October 8 must be registered, but no poll tax payment for any year is required to entitle them to vote.

"2. Servicemen discharged after October 8 are entitled to vote without being registered or paying any poll tax.

"The foregoing contemplates that the servicemen are otherwise qualified, such as by age, residence, etc.

Stafford Exhibit Set

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—The home demonstration clubs of Stafford County will have their annual achievement day at the Falmouth firehouse on Saturday, November 3, beginning at 2 p. m.

Home Gadgets Again Popular, Patents Show

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—America's inventors seem to be turning their talents away from warlike ideas and devoting their energies now to the improvement of cadets for Mrs. Housewife. For among the 482 patents granted this week by the United States patent office were four for refrigerators, one for a washing machine, another for a domestic laundry unit, and others for jar lid openers, clothes hangers and other household utensils.

One of the 56 designs patented during the week was for a fancy-twisted clothespin.

Many New Cosmetics

Madame Housewife's complexion wasn't forgotten, either, for 13 of the 128 trademarks published were for various beauty preparations. One of them, manufactured by the Granville Laboratories of Chicago, Ill., is labeled "Swoon."

The floor unit for refrigerators patented by Charles H. Walbert of Oklahoma City, Okla., is for the old-type ice refrigerator, and probides a drainage system which takes little room from the food compartment.

Floyd L. Robinson of Fort Smith, Ark., has patented a cooling unit for an open top refrigerator. Wall plates are arranged in pairs to receive the tubes through which the cooling fluid flows, making it possible to use a light weight metal for the tubes.

Makes Washing Easier

The domestic laundry unit invented by Allen J. Patch of Ripon, Wis., doesn't automatically wash clothes, but it saves many steps, for the tub for washing clothes and the two rinse tubs are placed side by side, with wringers between them. Another labor-saving angle is that the bite of the wringer rolls is just above the water line of the tubs so that the clothes can be transferred so rapidly that they will not absorb air and float on top of the dater. Robert W. Lamont is assignee for the patent.

The hand tool for removing screw-type jar lids patented by Ulysses C. Densten of Uniontown, Pa., is made of plywood. One pair of handles fits over the lid, and another pair of handles, moving in the opposite direction, fits over the bottom of the jar.

'Surrender' Copies Offered As Prizes in Va. Bond Drive

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—Facsimile copies of the German and Japanese surrender documents, with English translationos, will be presented by the War Finance Committee for Virginia, Treasury Department, to local Victory Loan committees when they reach all three quotas of the victory campaign, Dr. Francis P. Gaines of Lexington, State WFC chairman, announced today.

City and county victory loan committees throughout the State prepared today to launch Monday the big victory drive, last of the great bond campaigns. State goals are: E bonds, $38,000,000; other bonds for individuals, E bonds, excluded, $27,000,000, and corporate bonds, $46,000,000. December 8 will mark the end of the intense selling period, but all E, F and G bonds and C saving notes processed through the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond by December 31 will be credited to Victory Loan quotas.

Local committees which win these prizes will determine what future disposition will be made of them, Dr. Gaines said. He suggested that committees arrange a formal presentation ceremony, that documents be placed on public display during the remainder of the campaign, after which they might be preserved in the archives of the public library or some public institution for safe keeping accompanied by a statement from the committee explaining how they were acquired.

A feature of the victory drive will be the widespread use of school children in Virginia. Backed by a recent proclamation of Governor Darden and supported by Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction, the children will make city and county-wide canvasses for bond sales or pledges.

Another feature of the victory campaign will be the appearance of the new $200 Series E savings bond. Carrying the same provisions as the E series, the bond will be offered for the first time Monday at $150. It was designed as a memorial to the late President and has his portrait on it with a sentence from his speech following Pearl Harbor: "Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history."

Prince William Canneries Now Put Up Meats

Manassas, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.).—More than 40,000 cans of fruit, vegetables and meats have been canned in the three community canneries this season according to R. R. Fishpaw, county cannery supervisor.

Of this amount, 24,000 cans were processed at Nokesville, 12,000 at Manassas and 5,000 at Occoquan.

Residents of the county are advised by Fishpaw to make use of the publicly owned facilities at these three points in putting up their meats before January 1 as the projects will close for the winter on that date. The schedule for canning is as follows: Manassas, Wednesdays; Nokesville, Mondays and Thursdays, and Occoquan, Thursdays.

Quantico Trop Revived

Quantico's Boy Scouts, inactive for several months, are being reorganized at a meeting at Troop Hut Friday, November 2, at 8 p. m. All scouts and prospective scouts of Quantico have been invited to attend. The organization is led by Sergt. Wesley D. Nichols, Scoutmaster, and Pfc. Max E. Beck and Pvt. Russell Kehler, assistant scoutmasters.

Victory Loan Drive

The Victory Loan Drive in Prince William County will be launched tomorrow with a $290,000 goal, according to H. Ewing Wall, Quantico, local chairman. The campaign, to be divided into three sections, calls for the sale of $230,000 in E bonds, other bonds to individuals of $30,000 and bonds to corporations and institutions of $30,000. Mr. Wall, general county chairman, will be assisted in the drive which extends to December 8 by the following committee chairmen: Dr. George B. Cocke, men's division; Mrs. Vincent Davis, women's committee; A. L. Kirby, publicity committee; J. C. Kincheloe, farm auction committee; Frank D. Cox, agricultural committee; R. C. Naydon, school committee, and W. H. Barnes, colored division committee.

Local OPA Office to Close

The Prince William County War Price and Ration Board will be consolidated with the Fauquier County Office at Warrenton on November 1 and the local office will close on October 31, according to Claude E. Hixson, chairman of the county board located at Manassas. The consolidation is part of the OPA plan to merge the 65 boards in the Roanoke District into 35 units to be known as price control panels.

Horse Show Plans

Plans are being completed for the Bull Run Hunt Club Horse Show to be held on the Annaburg Estate, Sunday (November 4) beginning at 12 noon. Conway Seeley is general chairman of arrangements. The show is being sponsored by the Hunt Club in conjunction with the Prince William Post, No. 158, American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary. Entries are being accepted for ten classes and cash prizes and ribbons will be awarded winners in each class.

Catches 7- Pound Fish

The largest big-mouth bass ever landed in inland waters of this section was reported caught by Keith Cook of Goldvein, Va., while fishing in Lake Jackson near Manassas this week. The fish weighing slightly over 7 pounds was caught on artificial bait from a boat. The previous record for big-mouth bass in Lake Jackson is reported as 6½ pounds.

Streets Improved

Approximately 5 miles of streets within the corporate limits of Manassas have recently received a top dressing of stone and tar, according to Hunton Tiffany, town manager. The work, completed this week, including the dressing of Main, Church, Quarry, South, Liberty, West, Battle and Grant sts. and Lee and Portner aves.

Civilian Service Award

The Exceptional Civilian Service Award, the highest cilivian honor granted by the War Department, has been awarded to N. N. Egeroff of Prince William County. Mr. Egeroff served as an officer in the Corps of Engineers of the Russian Army in War I, came to Washington and joined the United States Army in 1918 and in 1933 entered War Department Government service. Mr. Egeroff resides on his 232-acre farm Dacha near Hoadley.

Few Fauquier Veterans Indicate Farming Desire

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—Fauquier County veterans, the majorjty of whom entered the service from farm homes, are showing but slight inclination to return to agricultural pursuits, according to County Clerk T. E. Bartenstein in whose office all honorable discharges from the services are filed.

Bartenstein said this week that close to 150 discharges have already been filed by returning veterans and in almost every instance he has inquired concerning the future work the veterans intended to enter. So far only two have signified their intentions to return to the farm.

Fauquier County draft records apparently indicate that fully 75 per cent of the men entering the services from this county came from farm homes.

Most of the men, Bartenstein said, seem to be in no particular hurry to make up their minds as to just what they want to do, but anyway, it just isn't farming. Many have acquired skills in other lines while they were in the services and most of these have indicated they intend to enter employment where they can employ the knowledge of such skills.

State Advisory Board Sought To Aid Counties on Appraisals

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—The commissioners of revenue of Virginia convening in the twenty-sixth annual session today asked the General Assembly for an appropriation to provide an advisory board of expert real estate appraisers.

The action followed the statement of tax Commissioner C. H. Morrissett that 47 of the 100 counties have not complied with the law which requires such an assessment not "less frequently than once in every ten years." The commissioner said the 47 counties have not had a general reassessment since 1925.

Harry K. Green, Arlington County commissioner, sponsored the resolution, explaining that assessment ratios in the various subdivisions range from a low of 11.7 in Garyson County to a high of 93 in Petersburg.

Green said that "if assessments are equalized it would make the ratio (40 per cent) assessment on public service corporations, made by the State Corporation Commission, more equitable." He said that since assessment of real property is a complicated matter it "should depend on something other than the snap judgment of assessing officers."

The proposed board would act in an advisory capactiy, under the general supervision of the State tax department.

The Commissioners also voted a resolution asking a readjustment of their compensation brackets. They proposed a legislative committee of three to seek the adjustment at the hands of the General Assembly.

Hugh Johnson, of Norfolk County, was elected president of the association, and Sam B. Woody, of Richmond, and E. Worthington Jones, of Campbell County, were put in line for the presidency by their election as fourth and fifth vice presidents respectively. Ira L. Harding, of Hallifax; Garrett G. Ballard, of Bedford, and Harvey W. Johnson, of Prince George, were named first, second and third vice presidents, respectively. Gordon C. Berryman, of Surry, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

O'Conor Calls Extra Session Of Legislature

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (AP).—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor issued a call today for an extraordinary session of the Maryland Legislature to convene on Monday, November 5, to act principally on the problem of Baltimore's anticipated deficit in next year's municipal financing.

In announcing the special session, Governor O'Conor said, "it is my present opinion that the best way in which the city's situation can be handled is for the General Assembly to vest general taxing powers in the mayor and city council of Baltimore to meet the present emergency."

He added: "Inasmuch as this action is for an extraordinary purpose, I would suggest that the enabling legislation continue only until the general session of the Legislature in 1946."

The session was called at the request of Mayor T. R. McKeldin and the board of estimates of Baltimore, who informed the chief executive that unless the city is given means to increase its revenue, an unprecedented increase in real estate taxes would result, O'Conor said.

$40,000 Fire Hits Albemarle Store

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.) Loss estimated at more than $40,000 was sustained in an early morning fire yesterday which destroyed the general merchandise store of J. M. Fray & Co., at Advance Mills, the largest coentry store in Albemarle County. Also consumed was the adjoining warehouse, connected with the main store by a cement driveway.

The store, a three-story frame building, was erected in 1889, and in recent years had been operated by A. Gaines Fray. In addition to the main store, it contained 12 or 15 rooms and a large basement. About two years ago it was remodeled and a heating system installed, at a cost of $6,000.

Manassas Man Heads Va. Telephone Group

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—The election of Stanley A. Owens of Manassas as president and an address by Francis X. Welchfi, managing editor of the Public Utilities Forthightly, climaxed the annual two-doy meeting of the Virginia Independent Telephone Association at Hotel Roanoke last night.

Owens, who served for the past term as secretary-treasurer of the association, succeeded J. P. Borden of Charlottesville as president.

Other officers elected at the concluding session of the annual business meeting of the board of directors included J. W. Holloway of Smithfield, first vice president; Lloyd C. Pulley, jr., of Warsaw, secretary-treasurer and Miss Elizabeth Dull of Harrisonburg, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Albemarle Committee To Compile War History

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.) The Albemarle County Historiacl Society has voted to undertake the preparation, writing and publication of a history of Charlottesville and Albemarle County in World War II.

Miss Mary Stamps White, who recently returned from Red Cross work abroad, was appointed chairman of the committee which is charged with organizing the material, soliciting the financial aid of other public and civic organizations, and achieving the publication of the history.

Also named to the committee by Miss Nancy B. Gordon, society president, were Edwin Hemphill, Chester Babcock, Mrs. Allen Perkins, Henry Bush, Mrs. Larned Randolph and C. Purcell McCue.

Farm Bureau to Meet Nov. 14 in Richmond

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—Outstanding farm leaders and men in public affairs who have worked for the advancement of agriculture will be among speakers at the first full-fledged convention of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation since 1942, when it convenes November 14 and 15 in Richmond.

Congressman John W. Flannagan, jr., of the Ninth Virginia District and chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, will address the group the first afternoon, as will W. R. Ogg, director of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Md. Teachers Install Pruitt As New Head

Baltimore, Oct. 27 (AP).—Three thousand Maryland public school teachers, who came to Baltimore from all 23 counties for their first postwar convention, wound up a two-day session today with the installation of new officers and an over-whelming veto of a committee proposal to oppose compulsory military training.

The meeting closed with a talk by Lothrop Stoddard, Washington news analyst on: "The Balkans: an ideological battleground," in which he urged that individual liberties and free democratic election be upheld in the Balkans by U. S., British foreign policy.

New Officers Named

Eugene W. Pruitt, supervisor of public schools in Frederick County, was named president of the State Teachers' Association for the coming year. Other newly-appointed officers were: John Fisher, first vice president; Harry Frank, second vice president, and Charles W. Silvester, treasurer, all from the Baltimore City School School System.

The teachers split up into 26 sectional meetings to discuss the gearing of their particular courses to the needs of returning veterans and a better understanding of international cooperation.

Hits Appeasement

Stoddard told the teachers that there should be no appeasement toward Russian violation of the Yalta agreement and that recognition of the Balkan governments should be withheld until free democratic elections were assured.

"Russia has violated the Yalta agreement, which was established legally and equitably," Stoddard asserted, adding that since the atom bomb made two world's impossible, the western world should be mobilized against Soviet military authoritarism in the Balkans.

Hereford Sale Set Tuesday

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—The northern Virginia and Albemarle County Hereford Associations will hold their annual pure-berd Hereford sale at the horse show grounds here on Tuesday.

Fifty-two heifers and three bulls, which have been selected by two prominent Hereford breeders, R. C. Riggs, Foxhall, Farms, Catonsville, Md., and B. H. Wilson, Doe Run Valley Farms, Coatesville, Pa., will be offered in the sale.

These animals come from the herds of Cobbler Mount Farms, Delaplane, owned by Col. John Tyssowski; J. H. Cunningham, Marshall; Kelvedon Farm, Rectortown, owned by John C. Butler; Ralph H. Matthessen, Hume; Pohick Farm, Delaplane; Rockburn Farm, Marshall, owned by Hubert B. Phipps; Dinwiddie Farm, Middleburg; Birdwood Farm, Charlottesville; J. H. Clark & Sons, Proffit; Truman M. Dodson, 4th, Charlottesville; Dr. J. Minor Holloway, Fredericksburg; Oliveboy Stock Farm, Charles Town, W. Va.; A. D. Scott, Elkwood; A. W. Talcott, Keswick, and W. E. Tyler, jr., Aldie.

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Get Busy, Gardener

Autumn's Colors Sign Of Time to Transplant

By Crowell Baynec

Regal color in the autumn foliage is a good sign or timer for at least two garden activities—transplanting and the leaf harvest.

The emergence of the reds and yellows and browns means that the leaves are no longer active as chemical factories. The living green has gone out of them and they no longer draw moisture for growth. This means that the time is favorable for transplanting most of the woody plants that drop their leaves in fall.

There are exceptions, particularly a group of trees with rather large roots such as magnolias and tulip tree. These transplant best when they are just starting into growth in the spring. With the magnolia this creates the peculiar situation that the time of blossoming is also the best time for transplanting.

Washington Climate Favorable

But this is the time for adding the great majority of trees, shrubs and bushes to the home collections, except the evergreens. It is now late for the best results with evergreens but most of these also can be transplanted now if moved with a ball of earth around their roots and with extra care in watering all through the winter.

The Washington area is favorable for this garden activity. Farther north the ground is frozen so that there can be little root activity during the cold months. Here it is better to get these plants settled in the fall when working conditions are favorable than to leave them until spring and then try to get them placed before growth starts.

In the unfrozen soil there is considerable activity below ground during the winter. Some new roots extend themselves and the roots disturbed in transplanting have opportunity to make good contact with the new soil so they will be in position to supply moisture for the development of the first growth in spring.

For shade trees the elm is a favorite and with good reason. But here in Washington now there is an ever-present threat of the Dutch elm disease. During the war the State and Federal forces trying to check and eradicate the disease have not been able to use the manpower needed and the infected area has advanced closer to Washington. Next season there may be a brisk counteroffensive if Congress will appropriate funds.

Double Planting Good Policy

There is some hope that DDT may prove a useful weapon against the beetle that transmits the disease. But it is anything but certain that the disease can be held and finally eradicated. Elm plantings here must be regarded as definitely chancy for the next few years.

Probably the second choice would be a maple. The maples with their gorgeous fall foliage have that good character which the elm lacks. In new properties where all trees have yet to be established, it might prove a good policy to double plant. That is, plant an elm and an alternate tree such as a maple, oak, or another. These need not be planted close together, but plan the spacing so that either the elms or the alternates would provide well spaced and attractive shade when the trees are grown.

For the next 5 to 10 years this will not even mean crowding. By that time it is likely to be clear whether the elms can be expected to survive. If the elms are safe, the alternates can be removed. If the Dutch elm disease continues to advance, the elms can be removed and the home owner will not have to start over again.

Hedges of barberry, privet, and other deciduous plants may be started new in well-prepared, well-enriched trenches. Evergreen hedges had better be delayed until spring or until August or early September. The good evergreen hedge plants are expensive and transplanting at this season is too risky for most planters.

Properties that include considerable space may often be improved most satisfactorily by liberal plantings of shrubs in masses. This will prove an excellent way of making good use of some ground that has been growing vegetables during the war. Such plots should be in good shape for shrub planting now—with some residues of fertilizer, free from weeds and mellow. For nearly all the shrubs a heavy allowance of humus is desirable. Compost may be dug into planting holes. After planting the shrubs, it is well to cover the whole area with a liberal blanket of leaf mulch.

Harvest Leaves Now

The next few weeks are the best of the year for adding hybrid tea roses to the garden—usually in solid beds specially prepared. The taller bush roses and species also may be added to borders and shrubberies. Good preparation, with provision for underdrainage and a liberal supply of fertilizer in slow acting forms such as bone meal, superphosphate, animal manures and humans are desirable. The clay soil here need not be lightened much. Most roses do well in fairly heavy soils.

The second job betokened by autumn color is to harvest the leaves that fall and make good use of them, either by piling them to rot in compost piles or by using them as leaf mulches to be turned under in spring spading, or to be spaded under immediately in double depth digging that will make the garden more productive and easier to work in the years to come.

Bonfires of leaves are melancholy sights to good gardeners. The flames are eating up garden values that are almost irreplaceable. Leaves supply the humus, the soil conditioning values, and add not a little to the fertility that good gardens need.

In soils that have had the benefit of annual blankets of leaves, the commercial fertilizers act more efficiently. So save the leaves and get them turned under either now or after they have served as mulch. For shrubberies and in woodlands and around such plants as azaleas and rhododendrons a heavy leaf mulch may be provided as the leaves fall. But for the slightly tender garden plants that need a protective mulch for winter, the better way is to rake and sack a supply of leaves keeping them dry until really cold weather makes protection essential. This will not be for a month or more in ordinary season here.

Battle-Torn Flag From 'Shangri-La' Goes to D.C.Church

A battle-torn American flag, flown aboard the famed carrier, Shangri-La, in the late stages of the war with Japan, will be presented to the National Baptist Memorial Church, 16th st. and Columbia rd. nw., at services today at 8 p. m.

The presentation, which will be made by Comdr. Perry Mitchell, former pastor of the Clarendon (Va.) Baptist Church, will feature the observance of Girl Scout Sunday at the District church. The flag will be accepted for the congregation by the Rev. Edward B. Willingham, D. D., pastor.

Commander Mitchell, who was chaplain aboard the Shangri-La throughout its actions in the Pacific, was given the flag after VJ-Day as a memento of his battle service.

2 Firemen Hurt As Flames Sweep 3-Story Dwelling

From Yesterday's Late Editions

Two firemen were injured in a fire that swept a three-story frame dwelling at 706 Girard st. nw. last night.

The injured were Charles Nagans, 29, of Engine Co. No. 4, who was treated at the scene for burns of his left ankle, and Leamon Winstead, 50, of Truck Co. No. 6, who was taken to Emergency Hospital. He was treated for minor back injuries and released.

The structure was badly damaged. Several Negro families living in it fled to safety. It was reported that a child living at the address had started a fire in an oil stove in the second floor living room and returned later to find the room in flames.

Wires, Signs Block White House Streets for All But Officials

A wire cable closes State Place to the publice but a White House policeman stands by to lift the barrier for official cars to enter

East Executive ave. is blocked from the south by four "Road Closed" barricades and a "Stop" sign. Official cars enter at the far left

Bottleneck at White House Unbroken as Traffic Piles Up

Although 75 days have passed since VJ-Day, peace hasn't come back to the war-caused traffic bottleneck around the White House.

Plans to reduce that bottleneck are in a bottleneck themselves.

Secret Service Chief Frank Wilson says opening "some of the streets" near the White House is waiting an agreement with District Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer, who is ill.

Howard Wentworth, aide to Van Duzer, says the matter was discussed by Wilson and the traffic director before the latter's illness. Reopening the streets, he says, now only depends upon action by Wilson.

No Streets Designated

Wilson doesn't designate what streets are contemplated to be opened. He infers they are State and Treasury pl.—just south of the State and Treasury Department buildings.

He asserts it is too early after the war to open all the thoroughfares—meaning apparently that East and West Executive aves. must remain closed for the time being.

The mighty atom is Wilson's argument for keeping the streets nearest the White House closed to everything but the most exclusive traffic. He asserts it isn't that those strets provide a private parking area for White House, Treasury Department and Secret Service employes' cars.

"We mustn't forget we are no longer living in the dynamite or even the TNT age," Wilson declared. "We're living in the atomic age. We can't take a chance."

The specter of the Wall st. explosion just after the last war—when a peddler's cart loaded with explosives suddenly went up near the Treasury Building in New York and left the streets littered with dead and dying victims—haunts the Secret Service chief. He points out that that crime was never solved.

"The closed streets furnish one of our chief bottlenecks for downtown traffic," Wentworth said.

Cites Confusion

"Since gasoline restrictions were lifted on V-J Day, cars jam Jackson pl. opposite the White House day and night. During rush hours they number into the scores.

"Opening streets in the White House area won't solve all our problems to be sure, but would lift much of the confusion for blocks around. Traffic must be routed either to the west on Seventeenth st. or east to Fifteenth around the White House area. During heavy traffic hours, when left-hand turns are prohibited on Constitution ave. and G st., much traffic must move several blocks out of its way, adding to the downtown confusion."

The traffic director's office says the next move is up to Wilson and he doesn't need to wait until Van Duzer returns.

The Federal Diary

More Funds Sought In OSS Liquidation

DIARY NOTES: State and War Departments are figuring on how deeper cuts can be made in personnel transferred from the Office of Strategic Services. War planned to retain 1500 and State 500 of the more than 12,000 employes. However, the House voted to recapture $11,500,000 of OSS's $20,000,000 appropriation which leaves little more than enough to liquidate the agency completely and pay off terminal leave. An appeal will be made to the Senate for additional funds. OSS had a high of 4800 employes here . . . The Office of Scientific Research and Development is another agency that must speed up lay offs because of a House cut of $776,000. Dr. Vannevar Bush had planned to reduce his 810-man force to 638 on January 1 and to 392 by June and to release all contract employes. OSRD will continue to transfer projects to War, Navy, and the Public Health Service.

KLUTZ

STORY: Sometime ago Gen. B. B. Somervell of the Army Service Forces, stated that cutbacks in Army production would free over 148 million tons of coal. At a recent congressional hearing, C. J. Potter, deputy solid fuels administrator, was asked to comment on it. and he did with these words: "That," he shouted, "was the greatest red herring ever foisted on the American public by General Somervell. That was an irresponsible statement. Coal is one of the big problems in the United States today."

MORE NOTES: Labor's wage adjustment board is set to be folded in January. It was created to pass on wage increases for the building consideration industry . . . The department also is taking steps to curtail its health and safety program which was set up to keep war workers on the job . . . The National Labor Relations Board has asked Congress for $560,300 to increase its staff. It has a backlog of more than 3000 cases . . . The Export-Import Bank has asked for $194,000 to increase its staff. It is one of the few agencies that doesn't have an auto for its officials. It wants one . . . Federal Works wants $50,000,000 to lend to State and cities to draw plans for public works. It has already allocated the $17,500,000 Congress voted it a few months ago and it has requests on file for 29 million dollars in addition.

AGRICULTURE is planning to make a thorough study of DDT and other highly publicized insecticides. It will also crack down on makers who exaggerate the power of the products . . . One of the hottest, but unconfirmed, rumors at Agriculture is that Jack Hutson will step down as administrator of Production and Marketing Administration. However, he would continue to be Undersecretary . . . Labor plans to expand its apprentice training service to train veterans under the GI Bill of Rights. It has asked Congress for $431,500 to do the job. The service recently was returned from War Manpower to the department . . . WPB's rubber bureau this week is being reorganized as the rubber division of the Civilian Production Administration. James Sears will be director and Dorrance Kelly his deputy . . . The reorganization bill as reported to the Senate carries a provision which would require Senate confirmation of some employes who are paid $5000 and more annually. The House, of course, will fight it.

LETTERS: "I resigned from FEA on September 8 and I still haven't received my final paycheck. Nor has the agency sent my papers to Treasury where I have an opportunity to get another job. This is brutal treatment for those of us who were pleaded with to stick to our jobs until the end of the war. The customary excuse is lack of help. This is ridiculous. FEA people have been sitting around for weeks wondering what's to happen to them. DSG." . . . "I see where all disabled veterans are to be given permanent Civil Service status by Presidential action. However, there would appear to be an element of unfairness in attempting to differentiate between veterans on the basis of the result of service. Obviously, each individual who served was willing to expose himself to any hardship or risk. It would therefore seem that all veterans, whether disabled or not, should be entitled to the same privilege of being qualified for permanent status, World War I Vet."

QUOTES: "It appears to me that present reduction regulations will leave the permanent employes out in the cold. The effect is to keep the efficient and experienced worker in a liquidating agency until all the jobs in expanding agencies are filled. More positive methods are required. Why not make up registers of the high point people for first referrals to permanent agencies that are expanding? If it is not practicable to transfer the permanents immediately, then some system of earmarking jobs could be instituted and vacancies filled on a temporary basis pending availability of the permanents.' War service people are now being placed in the expanding agencies. ARS."

Relief Grants To Be Slashed 5% December 1

From Yesterday's Late Editions

Public relief grants in the District will be slashed 5 per cent on December 1 unless Congress steps in with a supplemental appropriation for the service, welfare officials said yesterday.

Rising food, clothing and rent costs have created a deficit in present funds allotted for relief to some 3900 persons in the city, it was explained. A decrease in employment opportunities, which many families depended upon to supplement their relief payments, also has contributed somewhat to this deficit, officials said.

In trying to keep its relief grants in line with increased living costs, the Welfare Board has found that October expenses alone will be $8000 more than funds originally scheduled to be spent in that month. Expenses for each succeeding month will be at least $6000 over the planned allotment, they said.

Welfare Director Ray L. Huff warned that more reductions would probably be necessary before next June 30, the end of the current fiscal year. Although the number on relief rolls has not changed yet, an additional expense created by an actual increase in cases is also in the offing, he said.

Citizens Name New Officers At Anacostia

From Yesterday's Late Editions

William Benhoff, 1326 U st. se., was elected president of the Anacostia Citizens Association at its meeting last night in Anacostia High School.

Benhoff succeeds John J. Watson, who served as president for the last four years. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Carrie G. Smith, first vice president; Herman Willer, second vice president; William J. Tucker, third vice president; Miss Dorothy Tucker, secretary, and Frank Tew, treasurer.

Mrs. Carrie G. Smith and Norris Perry were elected as delegates to the Federation of Citizens Association and the Southeast Council. Herman Willer also was named to the Southeast Council.

At the same time the group voted to direct a letter to the District Traffic Department asking that traffic lights be installed at 14th st. and Good Hope rd. se. and at Minnesota ave. and Good Hope rd. se.

Other resolutions adopted indorsed the Olympic games in Washington for 1952 and indorsed Senator Bilbo's efforts toward completion of the Municipal Stadium.

Mrs. Roosevelt Doubts Value of Truman's Policy

Philadelphia, Oct. 26 (AP).—The widow of Franklin D. Roosevelt, architect of the United Nations Conference, says she is not sure that President Truman's foreign policy will help create a "peaceful world."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, at a press conference preceding an address Friday night before the Pennsylvania Citizens Political Action Committee here, pressed for her opinion on the Administration's military training program pointed out that President Truman's address to Congress stated "his support of a training program, but it in no way stipulated what the military training program would consist of."

GARDENS

Darwin, Triumph, Leader and Cottage Tulip Bulbs, marvelous assortment of flaming rainbow colors guaranteed to flower 4 years. Bulbs reach you in a few days in plenty of time for fall planting for only $1.69 plus c. o. d. postage. Cash orders sent postpaid. Free 44-page catalog. Act now. Send your name, address and prompt action brings you 25 quality gladiolus bulbs FREE. Act now. Send your name, address and prompt action brings you 25 quality gladiolus bulbs FREE.

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SUNDAY 7:15 P. M. WTOP 1500 ON YOUR DIAL COLUMBIA NETWORK

COLD GOT YOU IN SNIFFLY, SNEEZY MISERY?

Do This Quick for Relief!

If you are sneezing and snuffling from a cold . . . all stuffed-up, with your nose and throat raw and sore—combat this distress, as thousands do, by gargling with new Pepsodent Antiseptic.

The reason it's recommended is this: Standard laboratory tests *prove* new Pepsodent Antiseptic kills millions of germs that go with colds. The very type of germs that many medical authorities say often *heighten* the misery and *prolong* the effects of a cold.

Isn't it only common sense then, to gargle with new Pepsodent Antiseptic at first sign of a cold! What better way to combat millions of germs that swarm on mouth and throat surfaces as far back as you can reach... back where illness often strikes first!

So treat a cold this sensible way: Get plenty of rest, avoid exposure, dress warmly, drink plenty of liquids...and gargle *frequently* with new Pepsodent Antiseptic. See if you don't relieve discomfort almost at once!

PEPSODENT ANTISEPTIC

• UP AND DOWN THE COAST LINE — America's New Industrial Frontier •

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

ATLANTIC COAST LINE — NORTH CAROLINA · SOUTH CAROLINA · VIRGINIA · GEORGIA · FLORIDA · ALABAMA

The South Can Produce

INFORMATIVE and more than a little heartening are the figures disclosed by T. M. Healy on the wartime carloadings of freight in the Southeast. Mr. Healy, district manager of the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, told the Southeast Shippers' Advisory Board here that "During the past few years industry and transportation in the Southeast, through co-operative energy, have successfully penetrated an entirely new era and fulfilled all assignments."

The figures cited by Mr. Healy speak themselves the achievement of the region, but they do more than that. They point to an industrial direction which the Southeast may find it economically feasible to continue along.

For example, the loading of canned goods in the Southeast in 1939 was only 8,386 cars. But the needs of fighting forces and others forced the region to demonstrate that it could increase production of canned goods sharply. By 1944, expansion of that industry in the Southeast brought the total loadings to 23,303 cars, and last year they rose to 44,295. Canning could prove a highly profitable field for Georgia if farmers would attempt to grow products properly for that purpose.

The pulp and paper industry has made strides in seven-league boots in recent years. There is no reason why it should not continue to do so.

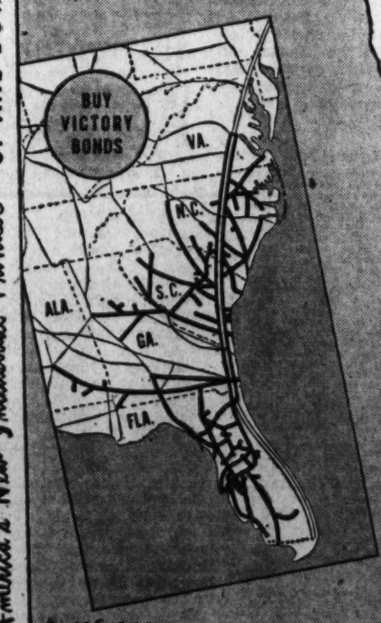
Loadings of pulp, paper and products averaged 93,831 cars a year in the Southeast during the four war years; in 1939, the loadings totaled only 77,390.

Carloadings of grain and grain products in the region rose from 56,029 cars in 1939 to 81,184 in 1944.

The Southeast has evidenced eloquently its ability to produce. . . .

And lest it be overlooked, let us also give due credit to the railroads of the region for an outstanding wartime performance in the face of many handicaps. The railroads, too, have learned that they can turn out better than a fair to middling job.

Editorial from THE ATLANTA JOURNAL



If you are interested in industrial plant sites or distribution facilities in the Southeast, we shall be glad to recommend suitable locations. Our research staff is also available for comprehensive studies with respect to industrial possibilities in our territory. Your inquiries will receive prompt and confidential attention. Address J. M. Fields, Assistant Vice-President, Wilmington, N. C.

SERVING AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER

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• UP AND DOWN THE COAST LINE — America's New Industrial Frontier •

More Men Return From War Zones

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

On La Grande Victory

New York, Oct. 27.—Arrivals aboard the La Grande Victory, due here today, are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Gordon, S/Sergt. Milton Y., 3820 7th st. nw.
Woods, Corpl. George M., 214 2d st. ne.
First Sergt. Reagis, Herdl, Uemfwysphrdlupup
Kills, First Sergt. William D.
Combs, T/Sergt. Ernest T.
Vermillion, T/4 William G.
Reinemund, Capt. Otto B.
Speer, T/4 Roger E.
Sweeney, T/5 Lee E.
Mangan, First Sergt. Joseph B.
Smith, S/Sergt. Percy L.
Tracey, T/5 Henry.
Cooper, T/5 Albert L.
Kemper, T/5 Vernon L.

MARYLAND

Seasons, T/4 Rubie H., Snow Hill.
Peck, T/5 George W., Mount Rainier.
Dawson, Pfc. Charles A., Frederick.
Schoch, T/3 Malvern A., Hyattsville.
Kerlin, Sergt. Thomas C., Silver Spring.
Park, T/5 Walter, Frostburg.
Vandegrift, T/5 William A., Hyattsville.
Kettler, Pfc. Clifford, Glen Echo Heights.

VIRGINIA

Tiller, T/5 William C., Norfolk.
White, T/5 George W., Jr., Richmond.
Keay, T/Sergt. Roger L., Portsmouth.
Woody, T/4 Harry C., Richmond.
Hamm, Pfc. Wiley, Browntown.
McGinnis, Pfc. Robert, Chase City.
Tate, Pfc. Willie E., Charlottesville.
Meehan, First Lieut. Joseph S., Alexandria.
Maddox, T/4 Perrow G., Lynchburg.
Bartee, Pfc. James H., Castlewood.
Noxon, Pfc. Charlie W., Amelia.
Willey, Pvt. Henry, Emporia.
Duncan, T/Sergt. William H., Arlington.
Darien, Sergt. James W., Roxbury.
Harris, Pfc. Vernie R., Portsmouth.
Wright, Pfc. Eugene A., Hot Springs.
Jones, Pvt. Nelson, Roanoke.
James, S/Sergt. William O., Purcellville.
Sachs, S/Sergt. Lewis S., Richmond.
Fokraas, T/5 Bernard D., Richmond.
Farmer, Pfc. James H., Bowling Green.
Miller, Pfc. Willie J., Roanoke.
O'Connell, Pfc. Kenneth S., Alexandria.
Reynolds, Pfc. Maurice G., Blue Ridge.
Williams, Pfc. John T., Ware Neck.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 27.—Arrivals aboard the William Evarts, due here today, are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Garner, Sergt James H., 520 8th st. ne.
Khuen, S/Sergt Joseph C., 12 New York ave. ne

MARYLAND

Lawson, First Lieut. Justin R., Halethorpe.
Weaver, M/Sergt. Thomas C., Fort Meade
Fleschen, Pfc Arthur W., Woodlawn.
Rumelt, Pfc. Joseph, 9706 Marshall ave., Silver Spring

VIRGINIA

Rows, Capt Mason C., jr., Lynchburg.
Thompson, Capt Girard V., Chatham.
Packard, S/Sergt James H., Quantico.

On George Washington

New York, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Arrivals aboard the George Washington, which arrived here yesterday was scheduled to include:

MARYLAND

Randall, Pfc. Charles E., Annapolis.
Slacum, Pvt. Albert B., Snow Hill.
Dameron, Pfc., Pythias P., Crisfield.
Duffy, S/Sergt. Leo F., Rasputin.
Anderson, T/4. John A., Machanicsville.
Mosley T/4. George H., Catonsville.
Plumkard, Cpl. John L., Jarisville.
Lambert, Pfc. Charles H., Westminster.
Pomeroy, T/5. Edward L., Hagerstown.
Sullivan, T/5. Robert L., Takoma Park.
Meavers, Pfc. George M., Seabrook.
Barr, S/Sergt. Paul C., Washington.
Stevens, S/Sergt. Harry L., Washington.
Bullard, T/4. James D., Washington.
Sachs, T/Sergt. Melvin G., Brooklyn.
Ward, T/5. Gordon T., Crisfield.
Hull, Pfc. Charles R., Hargerstown.
Robertson, Sergt. Randall N., Clara.
Kirchner, Corpl. Clifford M., Sharpside.
Tole, T/5. Warner S., Brentwood.
Miller, Pfc. Stanley B., Ellicott City,
Bayer, Pfc. John B., Boonsboro.
Tyler, Pfc. Aubery R., Richmond.
Hull, T/4. Arthur Westminster.
Hieche, Sergt. Walters, Aberdeen.

On Esek Hopkins

Newport News, Va., Oct. 22.—Arrivals aboard the Esek Hopkins, which docked here yesterday, was scheduled to include:

MARYLAND

Boone, Capt. George M., Dundalk.

At Patrick Henry

Camp Patrick kHenry, Va., Oct. 26.—5109 troops arrived at Camp Patrick Henry today aboard four vessels, Central Falls Victory, Sea Tiger, Nathaniel Bacon and J. C. Breckenridge. Following units arrived aboard the Victory: C Hq. & Hq. Btry, 196th Fa. Gr.; 203d Fa. Bn.; 36th Cav. Rcn. Sq.; 463d Med. Coll. Co.; 664th Med. Clr. Co.; 598th Mtr. Amb. Co.; 546th Mtr. Amb. Co., and 775th Mtr. Amb. Co. The following units arrived on board the Sea Tiger: 935th Fa. Bn., 938th Fa. Bn., 731st Fa. Bn., 742d Fa. Bn. The first two target squadrons arrived on board the Bacon and the 941st Engr. Avn. Topo. Bn. arrived on board the Breckenridge.

The following are included:

WASHINGTON

Vardaman, First Lieut. James M.
Kelly, Corpl. Howard R.
Hall, Pfc. Claude W.
Johnson, T/4 Fred J., jr.
Libby, T/4 Bernard.
Norris, T/5 Joseph A.
Seldenberg, Pfc. William J.
Helms, Pvt. Alfred B.
Mann, Corpl. James E.
Cook, Pfc. John A., jr.
Jackson, Pvt. John D.
Taylor, Second Lieut. Paul B., 4872 MacArthur blvd.

VIRGINIA

Corey, Pfc. Ralph N.

Seattle, Oct. 27.—Arrivals aboard the Logan, due here today, are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Doukas, T/Sergt. Herry M., 314 Rhode Island ave. ne.
Morrison, S/Sergt. James H., 7611 Georgia ave. nw.
Perkins, Sergt. Francis M., 4542 43d pl. nw.
Dunn, T/Sergt. Thomas, 722 19th st. ne.
Sheffield, S/Sergt. Stencer, 2012 8th st. nw.
Lawson, T/4 Roberta, 440 New York ave. nw.
Oather, T/4 Stewart, 218 Morgan st. nw.

VIRGINIA

King, Pfc. Charles B., Clarksville.
Ritenour, Pfc. Marvin L., Front Royal.
Williams, Pfc. Charles D., Ricketsville.
Byrd, Corpl. Herman, Williamsburg.
Wimbish, T/5 Tom L., Route 1, Java.
Clay, Pfc. Stanley G., Berryville.
Trotier, Pfc. Dossis, RFD Route 1, Lawrenceville.
Breeden, S/Sergt. Charles A., Vienna.

MARYLAND

Cannon, S/Sergt. Charles E., jr., Frederick.
Carpenter, S/Sergt. Fred T., 5501 Glenwood rd., Bethesda.
Taylor, S/Sergt. Richard W., Finksburg.
Lardner, T/5 Lawrence M., Towson.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 p. m.

Army-Navy Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 9:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, Inc., 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Hoffman dancers, 7 to 7:30 p. m.; Mrs. Turner to sing, 9 to 9:30 p. m.

Junior Officers of Washington, Inc., 733 17th st. nw., lounge, dining facilities, 11 a. m. to 12 p. m.; gymnasium available 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Club hours, 11 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Officers Service Club of the United Nations, Inc., 1644 21st st. nw., dine and dance informally, buffet supper, 5 to 8 p. m. Orchestra from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

USO, National Catholic Community Service Club, 918 10th st. nw., recreation room, information, showers, darkroom facilities, free home-cooked dinner for service personnel at 6 p. m.; dance with the Air Force and All-Service Bands, 4 to 11 p. m.

USO, 801 Pennsylvania ave. nw., sacred recordings, 11 a. m.; sightseeing tour, visiting Franciscan Monastery, 2 p. m.; vespers, 5:30 p. m.; buffet supper, 5:30 p. m. and informal social hour, 8 to 11 p. m.

USO, 16th and Q sts. nw., National Jewish Welfare Board, open house, Washington Hebrew Congregation, 8th and I sts. nw., buffet supper, dance, 2 to 7 p. m.; sightseeing tour to Navy Yard leaving 2 p. m.

Public Events

Rare books and manuscripts from Rosenwald collections, through January 15, Library of Congress, 11:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

"Flying Tigers," portraits by Raymond P. R. Neilson, national collection of fine arts, Natural History Building, Smithsonian Institute, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Japanese and German surrender documents, papers and museum pieces of late President Roosevelt, 100th anniversary of Naval Academy exhibit, and Admiral Perry papers, National Archives, 1:30 to 5 p. m.

Chrysanthemum exhibits, Dumbarton Oaks garden, 10:30 a. m. to noon Wednesdays and Sundays through November.

Sailor art, exhibit of Navy paintings, Barnett Arden Gallery, 127 Randolph pl. nw., 2 to 5 p. m.

Va. Farm Total Gains 3725 In Five Years

The number of farms in Virginia is increasing.

The Census Bureau reports that the State has gained 3,725 farms and 135,856 acres of farmland since 1940. The report is on the basis of preliminary tabulations in the 1945 farm census.

The number of farms in the 124 Virginia counties—independent cities and counties being grouped together in the tabulation—increased by 2.1 per cent, from 175,885 farms in 1940 to 178,610 in 1945.

In the same period, farm acreage increased from 16,444,907 acres in 1940 to 16,580,763 this year, a gain of four-fifths of one per cent.

The average farm size was reported down from 94 acres in 1940 to 92.8 acres.

Most striking changes were shown in Tazewell County, which gained 33,735 acres and 624 farms; in Russell County, which gained 28,111 acres while losing 121 farms; In Frederick County, which gained 26,721 acres and 383 farms; Buchanan County which gained 25,331 acres and 768 farms; Fairfax County, which gained 22,349 acres and 927 farms; Caroline County, which lost 37,169 acres and 520 farms; Nottoway County, which lost 31,023 acres and 324 farms, and Appomattox County, which lost 29,080 acres and 181 farms.

Porter R. Graves, with headquarters at Harrisonburg, was area supervisor in charge of the Virginia farm census.

11-Ct. Overcharge Brings $50 Fine

From Yesterday's Late Editions

An 11-cent overcharge on beans and peanut butter yesterday cost Binder's Liquor and Meat Market, 1140 Florida ave. ne., a $50 fine, District OPA said.

Morris Binder, proprietor, explained that the two products were a new line in his store and that he wasn't familiar with the prices when he marked them.

Georgetown U. Medical Makes Staff Changes

Promotions and changes in the faculty of the Georgetown University School of Medicine for the new term opening tomorrow were announced yesterday by the Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., university president.

Dr. Henry Richmond Schreiber has been advanced from clinical professor of medicine to professor of medicine and ateing director of the department. He fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Wallace M. Yater, who was raised to the chair of medicine in 1930. Dr. Schreiber served as president of the Medical Society of the District in 1942 and has been a member of the Georgetown faculty since 1908, a year after obtaining his M. D. degree from the university.

Dr. Yater, who also was chief physicin to the university hospital, was a Fellow of the Mayo Clinic before joining the Georgetown faculty in 1929 as associate professor of medivine. He has been prominent in local and national medical societies for years.

Another promotion was that of Dr. William Francis O'Donnell to professor of pediatrics and acting director of that department. He replaces Dr. Joseph S. Wall, who has resigned after completing 47 years of faculty service. Dr. Wall, now in his seventieth year, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by the university in 1938 upon the completion of his fortieth year of teaching. He was graduated from Georgetown in 1897.

Dr. O'Donnell, long prominent in local practice, had been clinical professor of pediatrics since 1930. He had previously joined the faculty as an instructor in pediatrics two years after his graduation from the medical school in 1913.

Also announced was the promotion of Dr. Charles A. Millwater to become associate professor of clinical pediatrics. Dr. Millwater had held an instructorship for ten years and now fills the post vacated by Dr. John H. McLeod. The lattter was a graduate of the University of Toronto, who first joined the Georgetown faculty in 1925. Dr. Millwater, who was also chief cupervisor of clinical clerkships, was an M. D. of Georgetown in 1932.

Carmen Beach's Friends Fined, But Take Appeals

From Yesterday's Late Editions

Judy Hunt, 27, and Mary Karika, 24, convicted September 28 with Carmen Beach of vagrancy, yesterday were fined $200 with 60 days in jail as an alternative.

Immediately after Municipal Court Judge Armond W. Scott imposed sentence, however, defense counsel announced they would appeal the convictions. The two defendants were freed on $500 appeal bond.

Carmen Beach, 29, did not appear in court. She is in jail serving a 1943 sentence for violation of the White Slavery Act. The Havana-born rhumba dancer is slated to appear before Judge Scott at 11 a. m. Tuesday for sentence.

All three women were arrested July 13 in a raid at 1713 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

'Y' Membership Drive Reaches 891; Goal Set at 1300

From Yesterday's Late Editions

The current membership drive of the Central Branch YMCA reached a total of 891 when 173 new members joined last week, it was announced yesterday.

Campaign Chairman Col. T. J. Frailey expects the goal of 1300 new members to be reached on November 2 when the month-old drive will end with a Victory Dinner at the Central Branch YMCA, 1736 G st. nw.

Guest at the regular weekly meeting last night was Alva J. Hill, a director of the Army-Navy YMCA in the Philippines before the war. He was a Japanese prisoner in Manila for three years.

Ralph Cheney, executive secretary of the Employer Officer's Alliance of the YMCA was the principal speaker.

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Reparations Parleys Open Tomorrow

The United States, Great Britain and France will begin reparations conferences in Paris tomorrow to review statements of war damage and expenditures submitted by the 17 nations who are claiming indemnity from those regions of Germany which are occupied by the three western powers.

The first meeting is to be preliminary to a series of meeting tentatively scheduled to begin November 9.

An effort will be made to agree on percentages of total German assets each claimant nation should receive as reparations from the three German zones, and in what form each should be paid. The total of German assets is yet to be determined by the Allied Control Council.

James W. Angell, the recently appointed American representative on the Allied commission on reparations, who replaces Edwin W. Pauley in the post, left for Paris Friday.

Angel, the son of James Rowland and Angell, late president of Yale University, was a professor of economics at Columbia University until the beginning of the war, when he became an assistant administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

The statement offered by the United States, Pauley said, gives a figure of $1,500,000,000 for war damage, including a heavy loss in merchant shipping. The war expenditures of this Nation against Germany are cited at between $225,000,000,000 and $250,000,000,000.

Russia and Poland are not participants in the coming discussions, since the Allies agreed at Potsdam to give them 10 per cent share of reparations from the three western zones, and 15 per cent more in exchange for food, raw materials and other German products from the Russian zone.

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Freed Virginian to Return

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 27 (Spl.)—Pfc. Allison J. Carrington, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Carrington, of Rosevill, Stafford County, who was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan, is on his way home after three years and four months of imprisonment in the Philippines and Japan.

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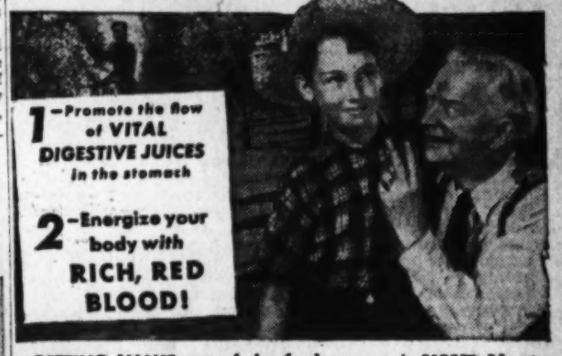
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During recent weeks, the *Sunday Times* has been privileged to print exclusive articles by the following distinguished contributors:

The Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN ANDERSON, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer
Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT WAVELL, Viceroy and Governor General of India
The Rt. Hon. SIR JAMES GRIGG, Former Secretary of State for War
The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MABANE, Former Minister of State
Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLINK, M. P., Minister of Health 1943-45
The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SIMON, Former Lord Chancellor
The Rt. Hon. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Former President Board of Trade and Minister of Production
The Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY, Former Secretary of State for India and Burma
Capt. the Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Inchrye, Former Minister Resident in West Africa
Rt. Hon. ROBERT S. HUDSON, M. P., Minister of Agriculture 1940-45
Col. The Rt. Hon. OLIVER STANLEY, Former Secretary of State for the Colonies

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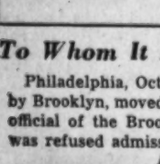
This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Jackie Robinson, colored shortstop signed by Brooklyn, moved out of his Harlem Hotel yesterday when a white official of the Brooklyn Club who sought to confer with Robinson was refused admission to the hotel, which is for Negroes only . . .



POVICH

A University of Pennsylvania alumnus who was scouting a 200-pound prep school tackle at Admiral Farragut Academy, suddenly lost interest when he learned that the lad, whose name is Miller. is the son of Navy Line Coach Rip Miller . . . Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler's new executive assistant won't be Muddy Ruel, despite the undenied reports that Ruel will get the job. The man Chandler has selected and shortly will announce is able John Quinn, jr., son of the general manager of the Boston Braves . . . Clark Shaughnessy, Pitt's coach, is so annoyed by the raps he has been getting in the Pittsburgh sports pages, he has barred reporters from the dressing room, which is often a prelude to a vacant coaching job . . . Not Cecil Travis, but a Cuban named Angel Fleitas, will be Washington's regular shortstop next season. Travil will play third base because Fleitas, at Chattanooga, was the best shortstop in the Southern Association last season . . . Penn-Navy tickets in the hands of spectators were selling for $25 last night and for $1 at game time today.

Eighty-three-year-old Connie Mack was apparently outsmarted by that young whipper-snapper, 75-year-old Clark Griffith in the Buck Newson-Roger Wolff deal of 1943. Last season, Newsom lost 20 games for the Athletics, while Wolff was winning 20 for Griffith . . . One batch of Corregidor captives of the Japs who were without news of how the war was going for three years, began to suspect that the Japs weren't winning when, in October, 1944, they were moved to Japan after harsh treatment on Formosa and told they were no longer regarded as prisoners of war, but as "Guests of the Emperor" . . . Frank Leahy will take charge of the Notre Dame team next month after getting his discharge from the Navy . . . Steve Van Buren of the Eagles, the pro league's best running back, is a model of physical fitness. He has never broken a training rule, doesn't smoke, and gets his morning exercise at lifting a prize collection of weights . . . In 1868, a man with a special harness over his shoulders set the record for a human lift when he raised 3200 pounds from the floor . . . Despite the fact that South Dakota is the mecca of pheasant hunters, that State's pheasant population is still estimated at 25 million.

The Chicago Bears signed Ed "Special Delivery" Jones at 11:59 last Saturday night, one minute before the deadline, to make him eligible for the game with the Rams . . . The Rams are protesting that Jones should be under five-year suspension for jumping the league. He accepted salary from the Cleveland Club of the All-American League while he was in the service, and the case is now in the lap of Commissioner Elmer Layden who will probably file and forget . . . Bob Waterfield, the Rams' quarterback sensation, is the husband of Movie Actress Jane Russell, whose latest picture, "The Outlaw," is being held up by the Hays office and getting a cold stare . . . Since appearing on the Hildegarde radio program, Hank Greenberg has received three more offers to guest star on network shows . . . Charley Brickley, Harvard's great drop-kicker of a generation ago is nettled by the younger of his two sons who has grown up to be a place-kicker . . . Bob Evans, Penn's ace back, isn't finding football nearly as exciting as his previous job. He's back from the European theater after 33 missions as a B-17 gunner . . . The Naval Academy soon may announce that Hank Luisetti, former high-scoring Stanford star, has been assigned to Annapolis as assistant basketball coach.

Fred Lindstrom, jr., 16-year-old son of the Giants' former third baseman, is distressing his dad. At Loyola Academy, Chicago, young Fred plays football, basketball and is on the track team as a hurdler—but no baseball . . . Wrigley Field, a big league park in every other respect, left the goal posts unpadded for last week's Bears-Rams game, costing the Rams a touchdown when Steve Pritko smacked into the bar posts and dropped a pass from Bob Waterfield . . . Athletics had no place in the routine of the Naval Academy until 1866, when gymnastics was introduced. Two years later, the academy added boat racing. Navy's first football game wasn't played until 1888 and there was a long delay during the game, because the only available ball was kicked over the seawall into the Severn River . . . Billy Evans, president of the Southern Association, who, in glowing terms, was describing the talents of Gilbert Coan another Joe DiMaggio. "It would be more accurate to call Coan another Ty Cobb," said Evans . . . Manager Ossie Bluege's problem with the Nats next season, will be to get some right-handed hitters into his lineup. Except for George Case in left field and, whoever does the Washington catching, Bluege's regulars are all left-handed swingers.

Army, Indiana and Notre Dame Win; Maryland Tied

Wildcats Upset Purdue; Buckeyes Win, 20-7

Northwestern Shows Power, Wins, 26-14

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 27 (U.P.).—Northwestern's Wildcats, displeased with their long standing role as Big Ten weaklings, put an abrupt end today to Purdue's brief week of glory, handing the Boilermakers their first football defeat of the season, 26 to 14.

The triumph of the ponderous but potent Northwestern squad came as even more of a surprise than the upset victory of Purdue last week over Ohio State.

The outcome was not long in doubt. It was a different Purdue team that took the field than the highly-keyed bunch of kids who whipped off the bench last Saturday to run the legs off the Ohio State Powerhouse at Columbus. Today they seemed to lack the verve and the confidence that marked their every move a week ago. They appeared to sense that Coach Lynn Waldorf had needled his Northwestern squad to the same high pitch Purdue previously had attained. It was a case of the shoes being on the other feet this time.

Northwestern struck with a bruising ground attack that disorganized the Boilermakers and delighted 42,000 rabid homecoming fans.

Waldorf's young, undermanned team had won only one victory in four previous games. But today they were not to be denied.

Purdue opened with a touchdown in the first seven minutes, when Ed Cody smashed over from the half-yard line only to fumble and have teammate Tom Hughes recover for the score. Hughes also converted.

Bob McKinley, a 170-pound halfback starting his first game for Northwestern, evened the count when he scored on a 3-yard pass, and Quarterback Jim Farrar converted in the closing minutes of the period.

The outcome of the game could be seen in the second period when Northwestern drove 55 yards in eight plays with Substitute Bruce Bairstow going over from the 3.

Purdue couldn't stop that power although the Boilermakers went ahead by one point a few minutes later when Cody smashed over on a half-yard plunge to fumble again. Quarterback Bob De Moss recovered this one and Hughes converted to give Purdue its last lead of the game.

Northwestern struck for a touchdown in the last 17 seconds of the half and powered its final one across in the third period. Then Waldorf spread-eagled his secondary defense to fight off De Moss' deadly passes.

McKinley Crashes Over

McKinley, after fumbling away one scoring opportunity, made up for it in the final minutes of the first half. Dick Conners intercepted De Moss' pass and returned it 18 yards to the Purdue two-yard line. Then McKinley cracked over for the score.

Connors became the third Northwestern back to score when in the third period the Wildcats smashed 69 yards in 12 plays with Conners going over from the two.

The upset was molded by a charging Northwestern line that repeatedly slammed the scoring door on Purdue's famed running backs, Bill Canfield and Ed Cody.

The Wildcat forward wall, led by Jim Lecture, 216-pound guard, and Charley Hagmann, 178-pound tackle, opened big holes for a trio of fleet Northwestern backs, who took a 19-14 halftime lead, added another touchdown in the third period and then fought off repeated Purdue rallies to set the stage for a wild alumni celebration tonight.

Purdue's Coach Cecil Isbell was in the press box directing his team by telephone, just as he did at Ohio State last Saturday when Purdue routed the Big Ten's defending champions. But he was helpless today to figure out a way to stop the Northwestern ground attack he witnessed on the field under a bright October sun.

Northwestern.		Purdue.
Morris	L.E.	Heck
Hagmann	L.T.	O'Brien
Schuetz	L.G.	Crowe
Miller	Center	Kodba
Lecture	R.G.	Logan
Hansen	R.T.	Hughes
Gorski	R.E.	Maloney
Farrar	Q.B.	DeMoss
McKinley	L.H.	Canfield
Conners	R.H.	Adams
Whan	F.B.	Cody

Northwestern	7	12	7	0—26
Purdue	7	7	0	0—14

Touchdowns—McKinley (2), Bairstow, Conners, Hughes, De Moss. Points after touchdowns—Farrar (2), Hughes (2).

Statistics

Purdue.		Northwestern.
10	First downs	16
134	Yards gained rushing (net)	294
17	Forward passes attempted	6
8	Forward passes completed	2
142	Yards gained by forward passes	22
1	Forward passes intercepted by	2
26	Yards gained, runback int. passes	19
30.3	Punting average from scrimmage	31.3
69	Total yards, all kicks returned	12
4	Opponents' fumbles recovered	8
60	Yards lost by penalties	10

Gilman Noses Out Episcopal High

Trailing 6-0 in the last two minutes, Gilman country day school, Baltimore, defeated Episcopal high school, 7-6, on touchdown and conversion passes yesterday at Alexandria.

Gilman started rolling on its own 30 and a series of passing and running plays took it to Episcopal's 10 from where Tucker, right half, passed to Boyce, left end, for the touchdown. Tucker threw Boyce another for the extra point.

Episcopal held Gilman on the 1-yard line in the last minute of the first half. Earlier in that period, Episcopal's left end, Tommy Birge, caught a 15-yard pass from Barkley and raced 35 yards with nice blocking for his team's lone score. Birge's attempted kick for extra point was blocked.

A Wall of Blue Devils Is Waiting for Army's Blanchard

On this play in the first quarter Felix Blanchard (arrow), Army's great back, was smothered for no gain in the Duke game yesterday. But that didn't happen too much, witness the Cadets' 48-13 final victory. No. 79 is Tackle DeWitt Coulter, Army, and identifiable Duke players are Ed Sharkey, 54, and Kelley Mote, 22.
Associated Press WIREPHOTO

25,000 Watch Irish Trounce Iowa, 56 to 0

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP).—The Ramblers of Notre Dame, apparently gaining strength week by week, rambled over helpless Iowa today, 56-0, despite the fact Coach Hugh Devore put every available player into the game.

Devore used his first string but 11 minutes of the first half, and only one pass was tossed—that was incomplete—as the fightin' Irish blasted their way through the Iowa line for one touchdown after another. A crowd of 52,000 saw the lopsided contest.

The Ramblers rolled to three touchdowns in the first quarter, and three more in the second to hold a 41-0 advantage at the half, and breezed along for two more touchdowns and a safety after ward.

One Man Doesn't Play

The only Notre Dame man in uniform who didn't play was lineman Lynn Cahoon, injured in scrimmage this week.

Notre Dame after four minutes of play sewed up the victory when Dick Cronin recovered an Iowa fumble on the Hawkeye 19 and Frank Ruggerio hit over left guard three plays later. Stan Krivik kicked the first of five dropkicks for the extra point.

Then Frank Dancewicz returned a punt to the Iowa 27. Four plays later Elmer Angsman plowed to a touchdown. On third down following the kickoff Phil Colella intercepted a pass by Jerry Niles on the 42 and ran 38 yards for a touchdown. Krivik dropkicked both extra points.

Ramblers Pile It On

In the second quarter, Bill Gompers scored on the second play, and after an exchange of punts, John Agnone intercepted a pass on the 30 and romped to a touchdown from the 23 two plays later. Then with less than half a minute of play left in the period, Emil Slovak climaxed a 36-yard drive by scoring from the three-yard line on an off-tackle play.

Four minutes after the second half opened Notre Dame scored again, when Phil O'Connor tackled Niles back of the goal line on an attempted pass, for a safety. Joe Yonto scored another touchdown late in the period on a 20-yard run around right end. Leo Traney scored the final touchdown in the fourth quarter when, after a 51-yard run to Iowa's 18, he ran around his right end for a touchdown and Fred Earley placekicked the extra point.

Iowa	0	0	0	0— 0
Notre Dame	21	20	8	7—56

Notre Dame scoring: Touchdowns—Ruggerio, Angsman, Colella, Gompers (sub for Angsman), Agnone (sub for Colella), Slovak (sub for Angsman), Yonto (sub for Ruggerio), Traney (sub for Ruggerio). Points after touchdowns—Krivik (5) (dropkicks), Early (placement). Safety—O'Connor (tackled Niles behind goal).

Merchant Marine Whips B.C., 33-20

Kings Point, N. Y., Oct. 27 (INS).—The United States Merchant Marine Academy downed a stubborn Boston College football team today, 33 to 20, before 6,000 fans.

A brilliant aerial attack on the part of the academy proved the margin of victory.

Kings Point	0	19	14	0	—33
Boston College	7	0	0	13	—20

Bucknell Defeats Lafayette, 26 to 2

Easton, Pa., Oct. 27 (INS).—Bill McKay led Bucknell to a 26 to 2 triumph over Lafayette today. McKay dashed 78 yards for Bucknell's second score in the longest run of the day.

Bob Camac scored Bucknell's other two tallies.

Bucknell	7	7	6	6	—26
Lafayette	0	0	2	0	— 2

Army Has Field Day, Beats Duke, 48 to 13

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer.

New York, Oct. 27.—It would be a difficult matter to convince Duke today was Navy Day after what happened to the Blue Devils here at the Polo Grounds. When the day's festivities, witnessed by 42,287 fans concluded, Army's mighty football legions from the Plains of West Point were still very much undefeated, grinding out an easy 48-13 victory over the inept lads from Durham, N. C.

It was the sixth straight victory of the year for the Cadets and their fourteenth in two seasons without a loss. It also marked the first time in something like 15 years a Duke team ever bowed by more than a three touchdown margin.

Army's great array of backs, operating smoothly out of their "T" formation, had a field day slashing through, around and over the Blue Devils, who fought until their tongues were hanging out and finally were rewarded with a pair of fourth quarter touchdowns when Army's second and third stringers were trying their hands.

"Doc" Blanchard and Glenn Davis, Army's pair of nontrumpable aces, were given quite a helping hand in their offensive activities by the vicious blocking Arnold Tucker and some flashy ball carrying by Tom McWilliams, Bob Chadot, Bob Stuart and Elwyn Rowan, all of whom took major parts in flattening the Blue Devils.

Duke, however, produced a couple of stars without whom it would have been a much worse loss in Halfback George Clark and End Kelley Mote. Clark, third leading ground gainer in the Nation, was fairly well bottled up on the ground but proved a troublesome character when he took to the air. It was two pitches, Clark to Mote, that gave the Devils their two scores. Mote also was a thorn in the side of Army's running game, time and again slipping away from would-be blockers to slap down the ball carrier when it looked as if he might be gone for sizable gains.

It was no contest between the two lines. Army's bigger and more experienced forwards consistently pushed the Duke linemen around with the big tackle DeWitt Coulter, guard and Capt. Johnny Green, and a second-string end, Clyde Grimenstein, leading the way. The alert Grimenstein, incidentally, appeared to have the ball tied to his fingers so often did he recover fumbles, snag passes and grab kick-offs. Duke's running attack netted only 39 yards all day, so capably did the Army forwards do their chores.

16 Minutes Needed

Duke previously had bowed to Navy, 21-0. In 16 minutes and 12 seconds Army had duplicated those 21 points, and, had not Coach "Red" Blaik juggled his line-up around and chose to let Blanchard and Davis go all out, it would have been a still larger total.

As it was, Army had two touchdowns called back on technicalities and lost another when End Bob Wayne snagged a pass from Dick Walterhouse in the end zone and then, to his dismay, saw the ball bound out of his hands into the

See ARMY, Page 7, Column 4.

Michigan Tops Illini in Last Quarter, 19-0

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 27 (AP).—It took Michigan three listless quarters to get going, but when the smooth-working Wolverines finally got down to business they wrecked Illinois' homecoming with a 19-0 triumph before 54,572 fans today.

A gangling Negro end, Bill Ford, applied the torch to Michigan's three-touchdown explosion in the final period which plastered the hard-trying Illini with their sixth straight trimming by the Wolverines.

Second-Stringer Stars

Ford, a second-Stringer, scooped up the ball after an Illini quick-kick was blocked by Guard Joe Soboleski and ran 15 yards for the first Michigan score at the outset of the lastt quarter.

Up to that point Michigan only faintly resembled the team that gave Army a stirring scrap before losing 28-7 two weeks ago During the first half, the Wolverines made only 21 yards rushing.

But once long-legged Ford broke the ice, the tide turned fast against the Illini who had held four previous foes to one touchdowns each. erske Pa ETAOIN N N U NUP

A few minutes later Michigan thundered 75 yards for another touchdown as Walt Teninga and Jack Weisenburger ripped gaping holes through the tiring Illini. Teninga slashed across from the two.

The final Wolverine touchdown was quick. Michigan took possession on Illinois' 15 and after one running play, Teninga fired a 13-yard pass to End Art Renner on the goal line and he stepped across to score.

Point Kicker Is Hurt

Veteran Quarterback Joe Ponsetto was injured in the third period so all Michigan's point tries were made by Bob Callahan, who connected only once.

Michigan paraded 60 yards to Illinois' three late in the third period, but lost the ball when Weisenburger fumbled trying a leaping pass at the scrimmage line. Bill Butkovich then got off a sensational 99-yard punt to get Illinois out of danger.

Illinois' strongest bid came seconds before the first half ended. Stan Stasica tossed a 20-yard pass to Butkovich and looped another long toss to Bill Heiss, who was caught on Michigan's 12 as the half ended.

Michigan	0	0	0	19	—19
Illinois	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Ford (sub for Renner), Teninga, Renner. Point after touchdown—Callahan (sub for Ponsetto), placement.

Woodberry Routs Yellow Jackets

Front Royal, Va., Oct. 27.—Randolph-Macon Academy was overwhelmed in its Homecoming Day game this afternoon by powerful Woodberry Forest, 47 to 0.

The Yellow Jackets defended pluckily and often effectively and faced two Woodberry teams that alternated throughout the game. Four of Woodberry's scores were made on long runs. Tanner scored early in the first period after a 40-yard run, and two of Davidson's three touchdowns were made on 25 and 50-yard runs. Horton added a 50-yard run for a score and the remaining two touchdowns were made by Wilson on shorter sprints. Just before the first half ended, a Yellow Jakcet punt was blocked for two Woodberry points.

Indiana Drops Tulsa From Unbeaten, 7-2

Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP).—An undefeated Indiana team that surprised everybody by sticking to straight football all afternoon rocked and socked the wind out of Tulsa's Golden Hurricane today, 7 to 2.

The Hoosiers, ranked eighth in the Nation and showing only a tie to mar its record in six games, scored on a 36-yard lateral play in the second period and smothered the heralded Tulsa attack throughout. The Hoosiers limited Tulsa to three first downs and staged a scintillating tackling exhibition.

Tulsa got its two points on a bit of faulty play-calling by the Hoosiers. Halfback George Taliaferro was caught in the end zone while trying to run from punt formation in the third quarter. At no other time did the Oklahomans transgress the Hoosier 30-yard line.

A Dad's Day crowd of 20,000 watched Coach Henry Frnka's habitual bowl contenders bowled from the unbeaten class in their first whirl of five straight wins.

End Bob Ravensberg, a great performer for Indiana all day, got the honor of scoring the Hoosier touchdown. On the third play of the second period, Pete Pihos ripped through the Tulsa line to the Hurricane 21, lateralled to Ravensberg and the Bellevue (Ky.) junior was off to the races untouched. Charley Armstrong, a tackle, converted from placement.

Halfback Hardy Brown, whose punting was the feature for Tulsa, hauled Taliaferro down in the Indiana end zone for the Tulsa safety after Brown's punt had set the Hoosiers back to their 13-yard line. A penalty took it to the one before the scoring play.

Tulsa	0	0	2	0	—2
Indiana	0	7	0	0	—7

Safety—Brown (tackled Taliaferro behind goal). Touchdown—Ravensberg. Point after touchdown—C. Armstrong (placement).

Football Scores

EAST

Navy, 14; Penn, 7.
Army, 48; Duke, 13.
Yale, 18; Cornell, 7.
Holy Cross, 21; Colgate, 0.
Temple, 6; Pitt, 0.
Dartmouth, 8; Syracuse, 0.
Kings Point, 33; Boston College, 20.
Bucknell, 26; Lafayette, 2.
NYU, 13; Brooklyn College, 6.
Princeton, 14; Rutgers, 6.
Johns Hopkins, 6; Delaware, 0.
Dartmouth J. V., 13; Amherst, 0.
Harvard, 25; Coast Guard, 0.
Columbia, 27; Brown, 6.
Massachusetts, 6; Maine, 0.
Squantum N. A. S., 21; Boston U., 3.
Haverford, 27; Penn Military, 0.

SOUTH

Alabama, 28; Georgia, 14.
Maryland, 13; West Virginia, 13.
Tennessee, 33; Villanova, 2.
Georgia Tech, 20; Auburn, 7.
Virginia, 31; VPI, 13.
Arkansas, 26; Mississippi, 0.
Jacksonville N. A. S., 35; Fort Pierce Amphibs, 7.
Tulane, 19; S. M. U., 7.
Virginia Union, 13; Bluefield State, 0.
Florida A. & M., 25; Knox College, 0.
Morris Brown, 33; Shaw, 0.
Barksdale Field, 40; Camp Swift, 0.
J. C. Smith, 13; Howard, 7.
Allen, 47; Paine, 0.
Clark, 13; Alabama State Teachers, 7.
Fairmont, 0; Slippery Rock Teachers, 0.
Tennessee State, 15; Wilberforce, 0.

SOUTHWEST

Texas A. & M., 19; Baylor, 13.
Oklahoma A. & M., 25; Texas Christian, 12.
Texas College, 30; Kentucky State, 0.
Southern U., 20; Langston, 6.

MIDWEST

Notre Dame, 56; Iowa, 0.
Northwestern, 26; Purdue, 14.
Ohio State, 20; Minnesota, 7.
Ezu Claire Teachers, 6; Stout, 0.
Indiana, 7; Tulsa, 2.
Marquette, 13; Michigan State, 13 (tie).
Capital, 54; Heidelberg, 13.
Missouri, 19; Nebraska, 0.
North Dakota State, 26; North Dakota, 7.
Illinois Wesleyan, 44; North Central College, 7.
Dakota Wesleyan, 20; South Dakota, 0.
Knox, 19; Augustana, 0.
Wayne, 7; Albion, 6.
Great Lakes, 39; Western Michigan, 0.
Concordia, 26; Elmhurst, 7.
Muskingum, 38; Ashland, 6.
Michigan, 19; Illinois, 0.
Kansas, 13; Wichita, 0.
Oklahoma, 41; Kansas State, 13.
Valparaiso, 7; East Kentucky Teachers, 6.
Lawa College, 28; Wheaton, 7.
St. Olaf, 21; St. John U., 6.
Carbondale Teachers, 13; Macomb Teachers, 6.
Illinois Normal, 19; De Kalb, 7.
Central Normal, 12; Franklin, 6.
Wittemberg, 46; Kenyon, 0.
Ball State, —; Earlham, 6.
Michigan Normal, 6; Hillsdale, 0.
Southern Illinois Normal, 13; Western Illinois Teachers, 6.0
Milwaukee Teachers, 18; Lacrosse Teachers, 7.
Prairieview, 20; A. M. & N. College, 0.

FAR WEST

Utah, 28; Colorado A. & M., 6.
Washington, 13; Southern California, 7.
Denver, 41; Utah State, 6.
Farragut Naval Center, 21; Montana, 12.

Gopher Hopes Dashed for Unbeaten Yr.

Minneapolis, Oct. 27 (AP).—An alert, fast-moving Ohio State football team showed Minnesota a thing or two about pasing and running plays today and defeated the Gophers 20 to 7.

The Buckeyes solved Minnesota's vaunted running attack and put up a virtually impregnable defense against their newly added passing game. The Gophers, meanwhile, were unable to stop the Buckeye heaves or line plunges when the chips were down and couldn't spring men loose on the ground.

By its victory Ohio State gained, in some measure, revenge for its los to Purdue last week. The victory put Ohio State back into the running as a candidate for top Big Ten honors as the Boilermakers lost to Northwestern.

Coach Carroll Widdoes used every man on his travelling squad.

Gophers Score Early

Minnesota's touchdown came in the second period. The Gophers took the ball on their own 34, Fullback Vic Kulbitski made a yard, then Halfback Tommy Cates grabbed a pass on his 36 and ran 64-yards for the score, picking up a crew of blockers after getting through right guard. Merlin Kispert converted.

Otherwise, Minnesota was held to one threat. Midway in the third period a pass over the line to End Judd Ringer put the ball on the 15. Kulbitski went to the 1-yard line in three tries. but the Ohio State line held.

Ohio State's first score, stunning a crowd of 56,040, was set up by a fumble recovery in the first period. Line plunges from the 24 gained little, os Halfback Harold Daugherty passed t oHalfback Dick Fisher on the two. Ollie Cline made a yard and then plunged over for the score. Max Schnittker's kick was good.

Aeriel Play Goes 67 Yards

A second-period pass, Fisher to End Buck Kessler, was good for the next Ohio score after Daugherty had intercepted a pass on his own 10 and returned it 23 yards. The touchdown play was good for 67 yards. Schnittker's conversion attempt failed.

In the final period Fisher, playing a brilliant game, went through left tackle for 17 yards and a touchdown. Schnittker converted.

Just how well Ohio State solved the Gopher passing attack was shown by the fact Minnesota completed but 5 of 15 attempts and had two intercepted. Ohio State completed 2 of 6 attempts, one for a touchdown.

It was the stout line play of the Buckeyes, plus sterling performances by Fisher, Daugherty and Cline in the backfield that brought Minnesota's doom.

Ohio State	7	6	0	7	—20
Minnesota	0	7	0	0	— 7

Ohio State scoring: Touchdowns—Cline, Kessler (sub for Steinberg), Fisher (sub for Verdova). Points after touchdown—Schnittker (sub for Thomas) (2) (placements). Minnesota scoring: Touchdown—Cates. Point after touchdown—Kispert (placement).

Georgia Tech Rallies, Beats Auburn, 20-7

Atlanta, Oct. 27 (AP).—Auburn's Tigers threw a scare into Georgia Tech today, but the Jackets pulled themselves together in the third period to overcome a 6-7 deficit and go on to win 20-7 before a crowd of 30,000.

The Tigers dominated most of the first half play, but they lacked the necessary punch when it was needed most.

After a scoreless first period, the Jackets took charge and drove 80 yards on a mixture of spot passes and short plunges which ended with Jack Peek tossing to Bill Busbin in the end zone.

With the ball on the Tech 32, Auburn's Kuykendall wheeled back and threw one down the middle to Garramone for a touchdown, Smalley's placement made it 7-6 at the half.

The Jackets, backed up on their own 21, came through with a 79-yard scoring pass in the third. the Tech 30. He twisted loose, broke into the clear and ran 70 yards, being pulled down as he crossed the goal.

Then a minute later, Holtsinger stepped into a desperate Auburn pass from Watkins out in the flat at the Auburn 40. He ran straight up the field for the score and Jack Helms added his second placekick for the game's final score.

Bainbridge Gets Nod Today Over Camp Detrick

Bainbridge, Md., Oct. 27 (AP).—The Bainbridge Naval Training Center Commodores are favored to rack up their twenty-first consecutive football victory tomorrow afternoon when they meet the Camp Detrick eleven from Frederick, Md., at Tome Field.

Two Commodore regulars were injured last week when Bainbridge defeated Camp Lee, Va., 27-0. They are Tackle John Lookabaugh and Halfback Brian Bell. Lookabaugh will be out for about three weeks with a hand injury and Bell is expected to be sidelined for about a week.

Ralph Wilson will go into the tackle vacancy, while George Lahood takes over Bell's beakfield spot.

Camp Detrick lost to Camp Lee, 33-6, two weeks ago.

West Va. Rally Nets 13-13 Tie With Md. U.

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer.

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Playing their opponents off their feet for three quarters and enjoying a 13-6 lead, University of Maryland's Terrapins slumped sharply this afternoon and allowed University of West Virginia's Mountaineers to score a touchdown with less than two minutes remaining in the game that netted the Mountaineers a 13-13 deadlock in Mountaineer Stadium.

Some 12,000 wild and screaming fans, who saw the Terrapins strike with the fury of an atomic bomb most of the game in running over their beloved Mountaineers, saw those same Mountaineers explode for touchdowns in the third and fourth periods to pull the game out of the fire. Thus for the second straight year, the Terps and West Virginians have battled to ties, last year's game in College Park ending up 6-6.

It all started in that last quarter when the Terps' Bill Poling, triple-threat halfback, punted from his own 20 to the West Virginia 40, where Vic Bonfili returned it to the 45. Al McKibbon passed to Dick Marlander to the 50, a McKibbon to John Pozega aerial took it to the Maryland 40, and the Mountaineers were on their way.

After two futile passes McKibbon connected to Pozega, who lugged the leather all the way to the 8, where a 5-yard penalty for too many timeouts placed the ball back on the 13. Bonfili picked up 5 yards, and the McKibbon to Pozega combination took the ball to the 2-yard line.

After a line play failed to gain anything, McKibbon whipped a shot to Bonfili for the touchdown.

You could have heard a pin drop

See MARYLAND, Page 7, Col. 5.

Greenbrier M. A., Staunton Tie

Staunton, Va., Oct. 27.—Staunton and Greenbrier Military Academy eleven battled to a scoreless deadlock here this afternoon. Penalties and fumbles benefitted both teams.

Both had scoring opportunities, Greenbrier getting within Staunton's 20 on several occasions, and Staunton within Greenbrier's ten once. Fumbles nullified all scoring opportunities.

Breaks Help Cavalier Top Va. Tech, 31-13

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 27 (AP).—The University of Virginia's Cavaliers took full advantage of the breaks today to turn back Virginia Tech, 31 to 13, before approximately 12,000 persons.

The Cavaliers outrushed Tech 258 yards to 195 with the first downs standing 11-10 in favor of the Cavaliers.

John Duda, former Tech player, did the most damage against Tech. Duda, a Navy trainee to Virginia from VPI, scored three of his team's touchdowns and picked up large hunks of yardage.

The Cavaliers got off to a late start in the second quarter, getting three tallies and an extra point to lead 19-6 a the half.

Jay Ratliff of Christiansburg got both of the Techmen's markers and barely missed scoring on another occasion when he dropped Stanley Majcher's pass during the third quarter while standing on the goal.

Virginia		Virrginia Tech
Walker	L.E.	Tilson
Kirkland	L.T.	Hess
Glanakos	L.G.	Hamilton
Sipe	Center	Burns
Holz	R.G.	Lawler
Parrish	R.T.	Orr
Pickett	R.E.	Hubble
Ellis	Q.B.	Majcher
Brown	H.B.	Ratliff
Duda	H.B.	Board
Kennard	F.B.	Forbes

Virginia	0	19	6	6	—31
Virginia Tech	0	6	0	7	—13

Touchdowns: Virginia—Duda (3), Brown, Ellis; Virginia Tech—Ratliff (2). Point after touchdown: Virginia—Walker (placement); Virginia Tech—Orr (placement).

Annadale Show Scheduled Today

Featured by hunter and jumper championship divisions, 12 classes will be staged today, 12 noon, in the Annandale Volunteer Fire Department's final horse show for the '45 season at Annandale.

Useful merchandise for horse owners will be given as prizes, along with the usual assortment of blue ribbons. The largest amount of entries this season is expected to compete. The show committee includes C. P. McKenna, chairman, and W. T. Carrico, manager.

Classes are, two pony saddle division; warm up; working hunters; hunter hacks; knock down and out; ladies' hunt; modified olympic; go as you like; hunt teams and triple bar.

Condiment Gallops to Easy Pimlico Victory

Air Hero 2d, Lovemenow Runs Third

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Pimlico, Md., Oct. 27.—Greentree Stable's Condiment was an easy winner of the first division of the $7,500 added Sagamore Stakes, getting home in a manner that suggests he will be a factor in next season's 3-year-old classics. The son of Eight Thirty, with Jockey Conn McCreary in the saddle, coasted into the finish line three lengths in front of Crispin Oglebay's Air Hero. A half length farther back came Cedar Farm's Lovemenow to be third in the field of seven going six furlongs.

Despite the fact he was hardly out of a pull, Condiment matched the record for the stakes, hanging up time of 1.12 2-5 to equal the efforts of Harvard Square in 1940, Ocean Wave in 1942 and Polynesian in 1944.

With the crowd of 18,000 Condiment was an investment and not a betting proposition and he paid $3.10.

McCreary rode a confident race. Condiment came out of the gate slowly and was hemmed in on the inside rail in the opening furlong. At this time Air Hero was setting a strong pace followed by Hard Facts and Flying Weather.

Wins Going Away

But when in the clear, Condiment gradually improved position, swept past Air Hero and was a going-away winner. Air Hero managed to cling to second position ahead of Lovemenow which closed willingly. The others were far up the stretch at the end.

The victory, the third in six tries this year for Condiment, was worth $6650 and brought his earnings for his initial season to $11,195.

Bobanet Stable's Marine Victory, ridden by Ken Scawthorn, won the second division of the Sagamore Stakes, sixth race on the program.

The son of Heliopolis carried top weight of 119 pounds and traveled 6 furlongs in 1:13 over a fast track to win by a length and a quarter over Brookmeade Stable's favored Master Bid, while five lengths back, Morris Wexler's Lady Gunner was third.

For Marine Victory it was his fifth triumph in 15 starts, and his third important score, for he had previously accounted for the Eastern Shore Handicap at Laurel, and the Champagne Stakes in New York. He earned $6800.

Roberto, Lady Gunner and Little Nip were the first three to battle for the lead, but Scawthorn was not long in sending Marine Victory along the rail to wrest command from these and he showed the way for the final half mile. Master Bid passed willingly to get second easily over Lady Gunner but was unable to close the gap between himself and Marine Victory. Backers of the latter got $7.70.

Navigate 'Chase Winner

Rigan McKinney's Navigate, the favorite in a field of five, was a driving winner of the day's steeplechase. Rated for most of the distance by Jockey A. Russell, Navigate disposed of the leader, Mrs. D. P. Barrett's Abidale to take command and staved off the closing rush of Mrs. C. E. Adams' Refugio which finished second beaten a length and a half. F. Ambrose Clark's Bold Mate was third in the battle over 15 fences and 2 miles. The winner paid $5.80 and was clocked in 3:56 4-5.

W. R. Chenworth's Kittiwake fell at the sixth fence but both horse and Jockey S. O'Neill escaped injury.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's False Move was the easiest kind of a winner in the second race, a contest over the mile and a sixteenth course. Jockey D. Dodson simply took the son of Discovery to the front at the break and he stayed there, coasting to the finish line four lengths in front of W. Y. Goldsborough's Refresh. Third went to T. T. Mott's First Stage. The winner paid $6.10. Backers of the Daralet and False Move combination in the daily double collected $44.30.

Bradley to Speak To Touchdowners

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans' Administrator and one of the heroes of World War II, will be guest of honor and main speaker at the Touchdown Club's luncheon Tuesday at 12:30 p. m.

Jack Lavelle, football scout for Notre Dame University and the New York Giants and one of the country's cleverest after dinner speakers, will also address the Touchdowners, and will introduce General Bradley.

Jamaica

Results

1—3½; $3000; 2-year-old maidens; sp. wt.
Lady Bahram, 115 (Guerin).. 3.80 2.30 2.20
Eva Lady, 115 (Wright).... 2.90 2.50
Lilly, 115 (Luther)..... 3.30
Last Tower, Right Off, Ann O'Sullivan, †Rains Came, Inez M., †Sweeteena, Cold Blast.
†D. Howe entry.

2—5½; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Beating Time, 104 (Hausman) 6.60 3.70 2.40
Fanelet, 112 (May)..... 8.00 3.60
G. I. Joe, 112 (Guerin)..... 2.50
North Park, Bi Gallant, Unshakable, Kings Count, Hat Maker.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $11.

3—3½; $4500; 2-year-olds up; allowances.
Newsdays, 120 (Atkinson)... 13.70 7.70 6.20
Pompous, 113 (Miller)..... 4.60 4.00
Comanche Peak, 113 (Shutett)..... 5.80
Mighty Master, Legislator, Paper Mill, Breezing Home, Plucky Boy, Valdina Gaylad.

4—3½; $5000; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Ruling Time, 115 (McGowan) 29.00 4.80 2.70
Darby D'Amour, 114 (Atkinson)... 2.70 2.30
On the Half, 111 (Permane)..... 2.70
Grandpa Max, Georgie W., †Buzz Bomb, The Problem, †Rablas.
†D. Howe entry.

5—1 7-16; $10,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Buzfuz, 118 (Luther)..... 11.00 5.40 3.00
Apache, 122 (Wright)..... 4.80 4.40
Le Havre, 109 (Miller)..... 10.40
Good Morning, Tex Martin, Chief Barker, Agents, Bounding Home, Jeep, Castleman, †Spartan Noble.
†W. Hollis entry.

6—1½; $4500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Casanova, 114 (Atkinson)... 7.80 2.70 2.40
Sir Francis, 117 (Permane)..... 2.30 2.10
Flight Deck, 109 (Hausman)..... 2.70
Bob Mann, Hal.

7—1½; $4500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Rusty, 114 (Nishiema)... 13.80 5.40 4.10
Review, 114 (Atkinson)..... 2.30 2.80
Ayah's Beg, 114 (Luther)..... 5.80
Ballywether, Bold Dan, Landalida, Drudge, Grampa Image, Wapan.

Ossie'll Do Another Hitch

Clark Griffith (left), prexy of the Washington Senators, looked pleased with himself yesterday as he signed Manager Ossie Bluege to a new two-year contract. He wouldn't say how much Bluege received, but allowed "it's a good salary." He further stated "Bluege has done a good job and he's still improving."

Official Pimlico Charts

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1945—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $3000. For maidm 2-year-olds. Start good. Off 1:03. Winner, W. L. Brann. Value to winner, $1460. Time, 1:46⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DARALET	(Snellings)	120	1	1	2nk	42	21	1¹	1¹	$3.05
STATION	(McCreary)	117	2	4	6½	5¹½	4½	3½	2²	2.75
CHARLES BENNIE	(Claggett)	120	4	8	5¹	3½	3²	4¹½	3³	40.60
COREONIAN LAD	(Buxton)	115	10	9	9nk	9¹½	5¹	5²	4⁴	41.80
RIAR BLACK	(Breen)	120	3	3	1nk	1½	1¹	2½	5²	6.85
BROWN TIE	(F.A.Smith)	120	7	12	12	11²	11²	8½	6nk	43.90
COMAID	(Mora)	117	9	10	10³	10⁴	8²	7²	7¹	40.35
IRON PENNY	(Dodson)	120	8	6	8²	7nk	6½	6½	8¹	2.60
TRITON	(Scawthorn)	120	12	7	7nk	8¹	9½	9½	9⁴	27.40
ORNERY PETE	(Young)	120	11	5	3½	2½	7nk	10¹	10⁵	23.10
SKIPPY B.	(Haskell)	120	6	2	4¹½	6⁴	10½	11²	11²	49.50
LARKMEAD LASS	(Ramirez)	117	5	11	11½	12	12	12	12	130.55

DARALET, $8.10, $4.30, $3.50; STATION, $4.60, $3.70; CHARLES BENNIE, $10.60.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3 and 4 year olds; allowances. Start poor. Off 1:33. Winner, A. G. Vanderbilt. Value, $1650. Time, 1:48⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FALSE MOVE	(Dodson)	115	7	1	1²	1²	1⁴	1²	1²	$2.05
REFRESH	(Claggett)	112	1	10	9½	10⁴	6²	4³	2nk	3.75
FIRST STAGE	(Snellings)	113	12	5	8¹	7²	5½	3½	3²	10.20
POLITIGIRL	(Basuris)	109	10	2	2²	2²	2²	2nk	4⁴	81.40
NEDWIN	(Wood)	107	3	6	5½	3nk	3½	5¹½	5¹½	26.45
NEDWIN	(Wood)	107	1⅛3	6	5½	3nk	3½	5¹½	5¹½	26.45
EPISON	(Coule)	116	2	4	3½	4½	4½	6¹	6½	8.40
PINE LAKE	(Jemas)	110	6	11	11²	11²	7¹	7¹	7²	10.30
KNIGHT CAPPY	(Smith)	113	4	7	4¹	5½	7¹	8½	8nk	17.45
THE DEMANDER	(Cherry)	110	8	9	7nk	6½	9²	9¹	9½	17.80
WOLFBERRY	(McCreary)	110	5	12	12	12½	12	10¹	10²	16.50
ARALAK	(Basile)	113½	11	8	10³	9½	8½	11²	11²	35.60
AMICI	(Scawthorn)	109	9	3	6½	8nk	10³	12	12	18.70

FALSE MOVE, $6.10, $3.80, $2.90; REFRESH, $4.70, $3.50; FIRST STAGE, $4.90.

Daily Double—DARALET and FALSE MOVE Paid $44.30.

THIRD RACE—Two miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Steeplechase (15 jumps). Start good. Off 2:01½. Winner, Rigan McKinney. Value, $1650. Time, 3:56⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	5	10	15	Str.	Fin.	Straight
NAVIGATE	(Russell)	150	5	2	2¹	2½	2½	1¹	1¹½	$1.90
REFUGIO	(Owen)	153	2	3	5¼	4	3³	3²	2³	2.95
BOLD MATE	(Kratz)	142	1	4	4¹	3²	4	4	3²	3.80
ABIDALE	(McGovern)	153	3	1	1²	1²	1²	2³	4	3.50
KITTIWAKE	(O'Neill)	144	4	5	3½	7				10.50

†Pulled up.
NAVIGATE, $5.80, $3.00, $2.30; REFUGIO, $3.60, $2.70; BOLD MATE, $3.00.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:32½. Winner, Mrs. A. Preece. Value to winner, $2200. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
EQUANIMOUS	(Young)	117	5	3	7¹	7¹	3½	2²	1¹	$2.15
POTSEY	(Claggett)	108	1	1	2nk	1²	1¹½	1nk	2²	49.55
SEA BEES	(Covalli)	107	4	7	6½	5²	5²	3²	3³	15.40
THINE	(Smith)	105	10	6	5nk	4nk	4¹½	4¹½	4³	5.40
JACK MADIGAN	(Breen)	114	8	2	3nk	7½	6²	6nk	5¹	8.95
AGATE	(Bradley)	115	2	10	8nk	6²	7½	7½	6³	7.50
HAMMER-LOCK	(Snellings)	111	9	9	10¹½	9¹	8nk	8²	7²	22.50
RIAR RED	(Erickson)	108	7	11	12	11²	10⁴	9²	8⁴	48.50
DIRECTOR	(Vandergrift)	108	11	11	11½	12	11³	10²	10⁵	100.65
FIRST PAL	(Scawthorn)	108	6	6	4½	8¹½	9¹	11²	9⁶	45.35
BIG PARTY	(Jemas)	105	12	8	9¹	10½	12	12	12	3.35
CONNIE'S GIRL										

EQUANIMOUS, $6.30, $4.00, $3.30; POTSEY, $30.70, $15.80; SEA BEES, $7.90.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $7500 added. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:03. Winner, Greentree Stable. VValue to winner, $6650. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CONDIMENT	(McCreary)	113	2	6	3nk	2½	1½	1²	$0.55
AIR HERO	(Scawthorn)	110	6	1	1²	1²	2½	2²	4.35
LOVEMENOW	(Young)	116	4	5	4¹½	3¹½	3⁴	3⁴	4.85
FYYING WEATHER	(Jemas)	113	1	3	5¹	5¹·	4½	4½	58.35
HARD FACTS	(Haskell)	113	7	2	2¹½	4²	5¹	5½	44.05
BILL ROSS	(Claggett)	113	5	7	6⁶	6⁶	6¹⁰	6¹⁰	31.35
LARKMEAD ANDY	(Ramirez)	113	3	4	7	7	7	7	18.70

CONDIMENT, $3.10, $2.40, $2.20; AIR HERO, $3.40, $2.50; LOVEMENOW, $2.50.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $7500 added. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:33½. Winner, Bobanet Stable. Value to winner, $6800. Time, 1:13.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MARINE VICTORY	(Scawthorn)	119	7	4	3nk	1¹½	1²	1¹½	$2.85
MASTER BID	(Haskell)	113	6	6	5¹	3nk	2¹	2³	1.70
LADY GUNNER	(Breen)	113	4	3	2nk	4nk	4²	3½	13.75
LITTLE NIP	(Young)	116	3	2	1²	2¹½	3¹	4¹	61.15
JOLLY SOUL	(Snellings)	113	5	7	7²	7²	5½	5²	18.10
ROBERTO	(Dodson)	113	2	1	1¹	2½	7²	6nk	7
BULL O' WAR	(Erickson)	113	8	5	6⁴	6²	6nk	7²	41.30
MIDNIGHT OIL	(McCreary)	113	1	8	8	8	8	8	14.80

†George Fleischman-M. Wexler entry.
MARINE VICTORY, $7.70, $3.80, $2.70; MASTER BID, $3.00, $2.50; LADY GUNNER, $2.90.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds up; handicap. Start good. Off 5:02. Winner, Miss Ruth Howie. Value, $2200. Time, 1:45⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SALVO	(Basile)	120	4	2	2¹	2nk	2¹	2¹	1nk	$5.65
POLYNESIAN	(Jemas)	126	6	3	1nk	1¹	1¹	1nk	2³	1.65
HE ROLLS	(Gonzales)	115	2	1	4¹	5¹	5¹½	3nk	3nk	5.30
OYSTER	(Smith)	115	3	4	3¹	3¹	3nk	3nk	4¹	13.75
GALLORETTE	(McCreary)	124	5	5	5nk	5½	5¹	4nk	5²	3.25
BONJOUR	(Dodson)	113½	5	7	7	6¹	6¹	6¹	6²	11.30
SERVICE PILOT	(Scawthorn)	108	1	6	6nk	6¹	6½	7	7	19.25

SALVO, $13.30, $4.10, $3.00; POLYNESIAN, $3.30, $2.60; HE ROLLS, $3.40.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-half miles. Purse, $2000. For 4-year-olds up; claiming. Start poor. Off 4:32½. Winner, W. G. Jones. Value to winner, $1400. Time, 2:36½.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HO DOWN	(Dodson)	105	7	4	4¹	3¹	2¹²	1nk	$2.60
CASH O'BOY	(Buxton)	110	9	6	6²	2nk	1nk	2nk	7.45
BINGO BRIDGET	(V.Scocca)	111	4	6	5¹	7²	3½	3¹	3.85
ORAN	(Scawthorn)	110	3	2	1nk	1½	4²	4²	63.85
CONRAD MANN	(Wood)	115	6	9	10⁴	9⁴	7²	5½	7.15
JACIAN	(Basuris)	108	2	1	2²	4²	6³	7½	6¹	132.70
LANCERON	(Cherry)	110	8	10	9⁶	6¹	5½	5¹	7²	12.20
CIRCLE CAR	(Basile)	120	10	7	8nk	8¹	9¹⁰	8¹	8²	18.20
WICKCLIFFE GAL	(Lang)	108	1	3	3¹	5½	8²	9²	9²	22.80
RARE FLARES	(Bradley)	107	11	11	11	11	10⁸	10⁸	10¹⁰	51.80
RUSSIA	(Jaggett)	113	5	5	7½	10⁹	11	11	11	15.80
ALHALON	(Smith)	115	12	7						7.30

†Left.
HO DOWN, $7.20, $4.10, $2.90; CASH O'BOY, $6.70, $[illegible].50; BINGO BRIDGET, $3.80.

Pimlico Entries, Jockeys and Odds

1—3½; $1500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds.
Attune (Bradley)	108	30-1
Abogada (Mora)	116	4-1
Part Dominate (Wood)	111	12-1
Lady Toddie (Lang)	108	20-1
Mack Quest (Acosta)	116	20-1
Tumble Boy (V.Scocca)	111	10-1
Gay Buck (Wood)	111	8-1
Margus (Smith)	110	8-1
Arch McDonald (Covalli)	111	20-1
Soon Now (Covalli)	108	20-1
Cast Off (Cherry)	108	12-1
Ruralee (Mora)	116	2-1
Kapmee (Lang)	111	15-1
Isolation (Buxton)	111	20-1
Time Burner (Basuris)	111	20-1
Solvent (Mann)	113	20-1

2—3½; $2000; maiden 3-year-olds; claiming.

Patrician (Greever)	118	12-1
Fannie Mac (Jemas)	115	8-1
Sheila May (Buxton)	110	3-1
Miles City (Challis)	118	20-1
Pharant (Covalli)	113	15-1
Lady Dellmere (Lang)	118	8-1
The Wing (Dodson)	118	5-1
Flint (Scawthorn)	118	20-1
Bonnie Dale (Bauer)	115	8-1
Meyerdale (Young)	115	5-2
Army Plume (Bauer)	110	20-1
Valdina Decoy (Gonzales)	118	20-1
Tap Lightly (Martin)	113	30-1
Shadows Fall (Cherry)	110	4-1
Apple Jack (Scawthorn)	118	20-1
Little Jaybo (Snellings)	118	20-1

3—2 miles (hurdles); $2500; 3-year-olds up.

†Cosey (Kratz)	143	4-1
Corrigan (Leonard)	146	5-1
Ahnotator, (Owen)	148	2-1
†The Beak (Passmore)	146	4-1
Rum Ration (Cruz)	140	8-5
†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.		

4—4½; $2000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Hawamba (Root)	111	10-1
Hug Bug (Bauer)	107	10-1
Milly C. (Martin)	114	3-1
Curler (Wall)	118	15-1
Ponchanelli (Covalli)	114	3-1
Late Time (Vandergriff)	108	20-1
Miss Rose (Smith)	108	15-1
Step North (C.Kirk)	112	6-1
Prince Canter (Coule)	111	20-1
Brambiette (V.Cocca)	113	15-1
Lady Ligonier (Lang)	110	20-1
Famine (Basuris)	110	9-2
Wisette (Wall)	108	20-1
On the River (Breen)	111	20-1
†Hawkwood Arms (Erickson)	111	6-1
†Flash Up (Erickson)	113	6-1
†Reynolds-Jones entry.		

5—1 1-16; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Mister Chat (Gonzales)	107	20-1
Mr. Jinx (Wall)	104	20-1
Split the Wind (Wood)	108	8-1
Cat Bridge (Young)	116	4-1
Turbine (Buxton)	117	2-1
Prefect (Cherry)	102	8-1
Romanicus (Cherry)	102	20-1
Be Faithful (Smith)	101	12-1
Miss Balladier (Martin)	111	6-1

6—1 1-16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Plane Shadow (Cherry)	106	6-1
Theseus (Gonzales)	116	10-1
Beggar (D.Scocca)	116	6-1
Right Happy (Breen)	116	8-2
Ring Master (Wodo)	102	12-1
Royal Flush (V.Scocca)	102	20-1
Boy Knight (Bradley)	117	5-2
Freelands Lad (Root)	103	10-1
Victim (Covalli)	111	6-1
Plucky Raider (Breen)	107	12-1
Signal Corps (Martin)	102	8-1
Buena Ventura (Dodson)	116	20-1
Gorget (Snellings)	116	15-1
Grey Hood (Young)	116	15-1
Squadron (Cherry)	102	6-1
Hadawin (Gilbert)	108	10-1

7—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Make Fast (Acosta)	112	6-1
Gullah (Cherry)	110	8-1
Justice Nap (Erickson)	113	10-1
Ice Girl (Young)	108	6-1
Black Object (Gonzales)	115	4-1
Display Flight (D.Scocca)	109	20-1
Big Dottie (Smith)	106	6-1
Lawrinson (Cherry)	113	3-1
War Shy (Jemas)	115	8-1
First Girl (Claggett)	115	6-1
Snooks Winters (Dodson)	118	3-1
Tacaro Bunted (Wood)	107	20-1
Teddy Lass (Lang)	104	10-1
O'Goody (Claggett)	115	8-1
Saying (Wall)	109	6-1
Field Fare (Covalli)	113	20-1

8—1 1-16; $1600; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Splinter (Covalli)	103	20-1
Over Call (Claggett)	108	12-1
Roman Matron (Martin)	113	2-1
Asthma (Feasero)	107	15-1
Mouette (Young)	115	12-1
Biltsette (Bauer)	103	8-1
Good Odds (Wood)	109	4-1
Masquel (D.Scocca)	111	6-1
Breakable Miss (Root)	108	6-1
Royal Nora (C.Kirk)	108	20-1
Fanday (Smith)	103	8-1
Be Sweet (Scawthorn)	108	12-1
Isle De Pins (Basuris)	115	4-1
Orpulicus (Cherry)	98	20-1
More Stings (Buxton)	107	3-1
Big Dora (Lang)	103	20-1

Army Smashes Duke Eleven Before 42,287

ARMY, from Page 6.

eager paws of Clark. What should have been a touchdown turned into a touchback for Duke.

Blanchard and Stuart scored twice for Army and McWilliams, Davis and Grimenstein scored one each as the Cadets tallied in every period.

Mote, as mentioned before, scored both "touches" for Duke on passed from Clark, one a 5-yarder and the other a sensational heave good for 31 yards. Bert Sutton kicked one of two points for Duke, while Army specialist, Walterhouse, booted six out of seven, his only miss getting blocked.

54-Yard Totals

Army's two touchdowns in the first quarter, strangely enough, were each made on plays covering 54 yards. On the Cadets' first offensive, McWilliams slid through tackle, burst into the clear and was away before Duke hardly had time to get set. A little later, Army again came up with the ball on its 46-yard line. Davis wound up and shot a long heave to Blanchard on the 20 and "Doc" simply outran Austin, Duke end, to cross into pay dirt.

Army's third touchdown came early in the second quarter and again with stunning suddenness on a 41-yard play. Tucker flipped a short flat pass to End Henry Foldberg and that worthy, with a bit of razzle-dazzle, tossed a lateral to Stuart on the 31 and Stuart bolted down the sidelines to count.

A 42-yard pass play, Walterhouse to Stuart, accounted for the fourth score near the half. The fifth was a 36-yard hop, skip and jump for Blanchard after a 22-yard scramble by McWilliams set it up. The sixth was a seven-yard slash through the middle by Davis after he had galloped 36 yards to put the leather in position. The seventh and final tally came in the fourth quarter when Duke's backfield snafued and allowed a pass from center to bobble 12 yards into the end zone where the alert Grimenstein gleefully pounced on it.

Clark and Mote then went into action to get Duke's 13 points against Army's collection of second and third stringers but by that time do you think anybody gave a hoot?

Army.		Duke.
Pliszer	L.E.	Mote
Coulter	L.T.	Sharkey
Gerometta	L.G.	Perini
Fuson	Center	Crowder
Green	R.G.	Knotts
Nemetz	R.T.	Marshall
Feldberg	R.E.	Austin
Tucker	Q.B.	Krissa
Davis	L.H.	Clark
McWilliams	R.H.	Carver
Blanchard	F.B.	McCully

Army	14	14	13	7	—48
Duke	0	0	0	13	—13

Touchdowns—Blanchard (2), Stuart (2), Mote (2), Davis, McWilliams, Grimenstein. Extra points—Walterhouse (5), Sauer, Sutton (all placements).

Substitutions: Army—Poole, Hazes, Wayne, Grimenstein, Lamar, Bryant, Webb, Tavzel, Sheiis, Steffy, Bliss, Joy, Ray, Enos, Kean, Sauer, Walterhouse, Burkhardt, Chabot, Gillette, Stuart, Redmond, Forman, West, Kaiserlautern, Duke—Koffenberger, Duncan, Green, O'Leary, Smith, Skotis, Karl, Chase, Diamond, Poole, DeKozatis, Smith, Rebnetl, Herlong, Larue, Haggerty, Palladino, Sutton.

Plebes Crush Mass. Academy

Annapolis, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Plebe football team of the U. S. Naval Academy further protected their record of seven consecutive years without a revrse by annexing their third straight victory of the current season today.

The Middie yearlings turned back a scrappy Massachusetts Maritime Academy eleven of Hyannis, Mass., 33-6.

The visitors, composed mainly of high school boys from the Bay State, put up a plucky fight all the way, and had the distinction of being one of the few teams to score on the Plebes in recent years.

With Phil Bolstel and Fred Mansfield teaming as an effeetive passing combination, the Massachusetts lads put on a 50-yard scoring drive in the second period, Bolstel making the score on a 3-yard plunge over his own right tackle.

The Plebes scored in all four periods and crossed the goal line twice in the final quarter.

Navy Plebes	7	7	6	13	—33
Mass. M. A.	0	6	0	0	— 6

Drugmen Face A. C.

Connor's Drug football team will oppose the Mercury A. C. eleven at Washington softball stadium Tuesday night at 8:30 in a Washington Stadium Night Football League clash. The Boland A. C. aggregation plays Greenway Bowlers Thursday night in another loop battle.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND, from Page 6.

in the stadium when Tom Jochum stepped back to kick the all-important point, and when it split the uprights, a deafening roar replaced the silence.

The Terps took to the air after the score, but it was futile. The game ended with Poling punting the ball from behind the goal line.

The Terrapins scored before six minutes of the opening quarter had elapsed. Sparked by the brilliant running of Bill (Red) Poling, the Terps repeatedly smashed the Mountaineer defense, knocking off yardage with regularity, climaxed by Poling's off-tackle smash for the score.

Poling Crashes Across

Poling took Jim Williams' opening kickoff on the 20 and returned it to the 33. The fleet halfback then rocked through tackle to the 44, and Hammerin' Harry Bonk lugged to the 46. On a wide end sweep, Poling carried the ball to West Virginia's 45, and followed up by taking it down to the 41. Bonk knifed through tackle to the 36; Sammy Behr went to the 32 and Poling again broke loose—to the 23.

It took the Terrapins exactly five plays to score from the 23, with Behr, Poling and Bonk ripping through the West Virginians, Behr cut through the West Virginia defense to the 15; Poling added seven yards and Bonk plunged through center to the 4. Poling hit the middle of the line to the 2 and then—wham!

Poling split the uprights and the Terps went back to kick off with a 7-0 advantage.

Bob Crossland, Maryland's gangling end, saved the Terps from being scored upon late in the first stanza when, after the Mountaineers had marched to the 5-yard marker, he rushed in and tossed Harold McKibben for an 8-yard loss.

About midway in the second period, the Terps again hit the scoring codumn. Sammy Behr set up the touchdown on a beautiful runback of Harry Spangler's kick. Poling received the kick on his own 45, neatly slipped the ball to Behr, and then came the run that brought everyone in the stadium to his feet.

Poling's Kick Is Blocked

Behr evaded several Mountaineers around mid-stripe, reversed his field toward the right sideline, and like a shot out of a cannon, high-tailed it all the way down to the 5. The Terps struck twice, a 3-yard plunge by Bonk and another rush by Poling, and the Terps were enjoying a comfortable 13-0 lead after Poling's kick was blocked.

Maryland.		West Virginia.
Mercer	L.E.	Pocega
Kinney	L.T.	Remenar
Johnston	L.G.	Hill
Schrecongost	Center	Lopez
Fritz	L.G.	T.Williams
Drach	L.T.	Cavatassi
Crosland	L.E.	Maylander
Turyn	Q.B.	McKibbon
Poling	R.H.	Bonfili
Behr	L.H.	Brown
Bonk	F.B.	Barr

West Virginia	0	0	0	7	—13
Maryland	7	6	0	0	—13

Touchdowns: Maryland—Poling (2).; West Virginia—Maylander, Bonfili. Points after touchdowns: Maryland—Poling; West Virginia—Jochum.

Substitutions: Maryland—Baumann, Storti, Barnes, Greer, Smith, Piker, Toler, Schultz, Chisari, Rosenthal, McCarthy, Fehr, Daly, Cenkey, Fitz, Barkalow, Cooper, Pietrowski, Evans, Smith, Pinochi, Gleasner; West Virginia—Hall, Yoho, Wagoner, Jochum, Grant, Sweeney, Bom, Kesling, Spangler.

Eastern Boys Club Trounces Georgetown

Eastern Branch Boys Club scored an 18-6 victory over Georgetown Boys Club yesterday to take a commanding lead in the 140-pound class of the Boys Club Fooball League.

Rockingham

1—3½; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Foxy Prince, 107 (Nadeau) 50.40 22.80 11.20
To Town James, 109 (McKeever) 16.40 10.80
Minami, 106 (Owens)..... 5.80
Fair Call, John Arre, Polly Lou, Circus Wings, Tell Me More, Jes Lov Me, Lovely One, Renraw, Neat Kee.

2—3½; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Agrarian II., 113 (Scotti).... 4.00 2.80 2.60
Dune, 109 (Strange)..... 4.00 3.20
Miss Peg, 106 (Chaffin)..... 4.80
Davie's Sister, Perfect Charge, Circus Flag, Sibsie, Valdina Bins, Winning Bid.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $121.

3—3½; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Artistic Rose, 112 (Hettinger) 7.80 4.20 3.40
Four Queens, 112 (Franklin)..... 5.60 4.20
Semifal, 101 (Keane)..... 5.60
Treasure Bound, Fleet Sister, Dark Morning, Short Stay, North York, Pretty Plane.

4—3½; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Fire Kabe, 111 (Hettinger).... 6.80 3.60 2.40
Dodo's Girl, 111 (Frehm)..... 2

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

TO the accompaniment of bold-type advertisements in New York City newspapers, Gimbel's department store put a 1946 Ford on not-for-sale display. Customers might drool coveteously over it, but the best the store could do was to take orders and turn them over to a recognizedf Ford dealer for a priority number. Here was an almost perfect characterization of American reconversion to date. It's here, yet it isn't.

Strikes, labor-management disputes, and squabbles over OPA price ceilings have managed to put off the day of sale of such long-sought civilian products as passenger cars, refrigerators, washing machines, and so on. Yet it is a mistake to exaggerate the delays. Real progress—even though it does not always ring up on the cash register—has been and is being made, as follows:

Pittsburgh manufacturers report unexpected speed in (1) clearing Government-owned mcahines and inventories out of plants, (2) moving in their own equipment, and (3) converting assembly lines.

Climax Molybdenum Corp. reports sharply reduced earnings for the third quarter of 1945, a sure sign that American fatcories are using less alloy (molybdenum) steel for munitions products and by implication more carbon steel for peacetime goods.

Holland sends a shipment of tulips. What clearer indication is there of onrushing normality?

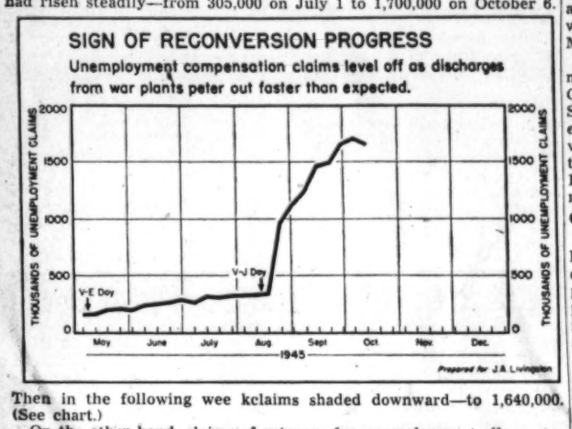
Frigidaire puts its first postwar refrigerator on sale. Packard unveils its new models to dealers in Detroit. Hudson announces its show for the first of next month. Bendix Aviation Corp. enters radio field, promises 200 distributors deliveries next month.

J. D. Small, chairman of the new Civilian Production Agency (successor to WPB) tells the Gray Iron Founders' Society that castings threaten to bottleneck reconversion and that therefore they had better get busy and step up production.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announces a 1-cent-per-pound cut in the support price of hogs, effective October 1, 1946—this to discourage overproduction such as swamped the slaughter houses in 1943.

OPA shows increased willingness to lift some price ceilings—industrial and surgical cotton textile items, for example; also pig iron.

BUT the final telltale on reconversion progress is unemployment compensation. For 11 successive weeks claims for financial help had risen steadily—from 305,000 on July 1 to 1,700,000 on October 6.



Then in the following wee kclaims shaded downward—to 1,640,000. (See chart.)

On the other hand, claims of veterans for unemployment allowances have been going up slowly and steadily. On VJ Day they totaled 50,000; now they are up to 110,000, and they will go up higher as the Army and Navy stepped-up demobilization programs gather headway.

Nevertheless, the statistics emphasize that the United States has withstood the first big demobilization onslaught—the disemployment resulting from the cutbacks after VJ Day. Consider it this way: When Japan surrendered, some seven million persons were engaged in direct or indirect munitions production. Today, two and one-half months later, less than two million released warworkers and servicemen are drawing unemployment compensation benefits, despite drastic contract cancellations.

The achievement is all the more remarkable in view of the stalemate on the labor-management front. In spite of strikes, the country is managing to produce industrial materials and supplies, and to fill the barren inventory bins of peacetime factories and the depleted shelves of wholesale and retail establishments.

Thus, less-than-carlot freight loadings of merchandise have been climbing steadily in recent weeks—as production of civilian goods expands and stores stock up for fall and holiday business. Consumers, incidentally, continue to express their confidence in the outlook. Department store sales for the week of the 20th were up 13 per cent over a year ago, as against 11 per cent the week previous.

MEANWHILE, the 6-to-1 strike vote at General Motors plants and the demand of steel workers for a $2-a-day increase at United States Steel emphasized the industrial tension within the country. Labor persists in demanding 52 hours' pay for 40 hours' work, or equivalent. Management just as persistently says no.

The poles-apart position is suggested by the General MMotors counter offer to the auto workers, namely, a 5 per cent to 8 per cent wage increase on 45-hour straight-time-pay work week. The proposal got a quick slapdown from the union, as might be expected. No union leader could relinquish the 40-hour week in peacetime and hope to hold on to his job. Further, the plan would require a change in the Wage-Hour Act which calls for overtime pay after 40 hours. Still further, it would work a hardship on returning servicemen by cutting down the number of potential jobs in automobile plants by about 11 per cent.

The stock market did not take kindly to the labor prospect. Wall Street reasoned that labor leaders had to make good their threats or shut up; that they couldn't very well shut up; that, therefore, strikes were inevitable.

So holders of United States Steel, du Pont, General Electric and other blue chip shares chose the side lines—with a consequent sharp markdown in values. There was another factor. The market was tired after climbing up to an eight-year top and could not withstand profit taking.

British Trade Mission Arrives to Spur Sales

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27 (AP).—Approximately 300 British businessmen who arrived in Halifax on the liner Queen Elizabeth left today for their destinatoin in Canada and the United States, where they will attempt to reestablish British markets which disappeared during the war.

Some of those arriving yesterday predicted that even larger numbers of British businessmen would be coming to North America in the future and only the lack of shipping was preventing their immediate arrival.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Oct. 27 (AP).—Grain futures were strong today due to scattered buying in a light trade, but profit taking caused minor reactions at times. Rye climbed more than a cent a bushel at times to new seasonal peaks on the December and May contracts.

Bullish influences included the announced heavy reappearance of domestic wheat stocks for the first three months of the crop year, fairly large Government purchases of wheat and oats in the Northwest, trade belief that the Government flour subsidy will be raised for November and bring in more business, and strength in the rye market at Winnipeg.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ higher than the previous finish, December, 1.76⅞; corn was ⅛ higher to ⅜ lower, December, 1.18⅛, the ceiling; oats were unchanged to ½ up, December, 66⅛@66⅜; rye unchanged to ⅛ up, December, 1.17¾.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	1.76¾	1.77⅛	1.76¾	1.76⅞
May	1.74⅞	1.75⅝	1.74⅝	1.75
July	1.68⅜	1.69¼	1.68⅜	1.68¾
September	1.66⅞	1.67½	1.66⅞	1.67
Corn—				
December	1.18½	1.18½	1.18½	1.18½
May	1.17⅞	1.18	1.17⅞	1.17⅞
July	1.17½	1.17⅝	1.17½	1.17½
September	1.17	1.17	1.16¾	1.16¾
Oats—				
December	66⅛	66⅜	66	66⅜
May	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	68⅛
July	65⅞	66⅛	65⅜	66⅛
September	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65
Rye—				
December	1.61¾	1.62½	1.61½	1.62½
May	1.53	1.55⅜	1.54¼	1.55⅜
July	1.41¾	1.42	1.41½	1.41⅝
September	1.37	1.37	1.36⅜	1.36⅜
Barley—				
December	1.17⅜	1.17⅜	1.17⅜	1.17⅜
May	1.16⅜	1.16⅜	1.16⅜	1.16⅜
July	1.14½	1.14½	1.14½	1.14½

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts and shipments, none; stocks, 73.

ROSIN—Receipts, 23; shipments, none; stocks, 6597.

Lumber Production Rises 9% in Month

Lumber production in August totaled 2,663,534,000 board feet, a 9.1 per cent increase over July.

The War Production Board in reporting this yesterday, said softwoods accounted for 2,035,375,000 board feet of the output, a gain of 9.6 per cent from July. Hardwood production amounted to 628,159,000 board feet, up 7.7 per cent.

Toscanini

RETURNS TO THE

GENERAL MOTORS

SYMPHONY OF THE AIR

Today

C. F. KETTERING

Vice President of General Motors

will present another interesting

talk during intermission

NBC COAST-TO-COAST

WRC - 5:00 P.M.

Acacia Sales Set New High For 9 Months

By S. Oliver Goodman

Nine-month sales of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, totaled more than 70 million dollars and set a new record for that period, President William Montgomery reported yesterday.

He added that total volume of business in force as of September 30 amounted to 631 millon dollars, while assets now aggregate more than 141 millon dollars. The gain in resources for the first nine months approximated 10 million.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Pepco Net Continues Rise

Net income of Potomac Electric Power Co. totaled $309,549 in September, against $299,531 in the same 1944 month. Operating revenues, expenses were little changed, but provision for taxes and depreciation were up 8.7 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively.

Pepco's net income for the first nine months aggregated $2,899,299 for a 2.2 per cent increase over the like 1944 period.

Amoco Promotes Wagner

Election of C. H. Wagner of Baltimore as vice president and general manager of sales for the entire petroleum marketing territory of the American Oil Co., the Lord Baltimore Filling Stateions, Inc., and the Mexican Petroleum Corp. was announced yesterday by E. G. McKeever, president.

Mr. Wagner, who was recently made a director of the American Oil Co. and Lord Baltimore Filling Stations, Inc., will assume his new executive responsibilities on November 1. He will direct the operations of the Many Lord Baltimore Filling Stations located in Baltimore and the District of Columbia.

Cooper to Leave PAWA

John C. Cooper is going on a leave of absence from Pan American World Airways November 1, preparatory to retiring as vice president and assistant to the president, in order to devote his time as a member of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton on a research project having to do with the legal, political and economic problems of international air transport. He will continue as a member of Pan American's board of directors.

Earnings Statements

Republic Steel Corp. reports consolidated net income for the nine months ended September 30 of $7,215,927, equal to $1.16 a common share, compared with $6,470,792 or 88 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1944.

Columbia Pictures Corp. reports net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,945,168, equal to $4.43 a common share compared with $2,005,835 or $4.89 a common share in the preceding fiscal period.

Electric Auto-Lite Co. reports consolidated net earnings for nine months ended September 30 of $4,041,703, equal to $3.38 a share, compared with $3,721,901 or $3.11 a share for the like period of 1944.

Lambert Company reports for nine months ended September 30 estimated consolidated net profit of $1,801,492 or $2.41 a share as against $1,694,736 or PDWMWU a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

Western Maryland Railway reports for first nine months of 1945 net income or $2,619,526 equal to $14.76 a share on first preferred stock compared with $2,871,794 or $16.18 a sharwe in the corresponding 1944 period.

Otis Elevator Co. reports net profit for the first nine months of $2,076,281, equal to 89 cents a common share compared with $1,935,745 or 82 cents a share in the same period of a year ago.

Rustless Iron & Steel Corp. reports net earnings for the first three quarters of $1,514,726, equal to $1.40 a comman share compared with $1,394,964 or $1.43 a share in the corresponding 1944 period.

Graham-Paige Motors Corp. reports for the first nine months consolidated net income of $854,484 equal to 16 cents a common share compared with $1,262,920 or 29 cents a common share for the same period a year ago.

Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries report for 13 weeks ended September 29, 1945, net income of $665,238. Equal to 17 cents a common share, compared with $638,090, or 14 cents a share, in corresponding 1944 period.

Cadillac Presents 1946 Model

Front View of 1946 Cadillac 62 model

The 1946 Cadillac embodying 63 improvements was revealed to company distributors and the press by N. Dreystadt, general manager of Cadillac Motor Car Division and vice president of General Motors Corp.

In the first year of full production, a goal of 100,000 Cadillacs has been set—approximately 50 per cent more than were manufactured and sold in 1941. Millions of dollars will be spent on reconversion and expansion of manufacturing facilities.

Redesign and new styling has emphasized still more Cadillac's "low silhouette" and sereamlined massiveness. New front end design combines glamour with dignity.

Justifying the car's outward appeal is the battle-proven Cadillac "power train" based on the Cadillac V-type engine and Cadillac Hydramatic transmission. As perhaps the only company with a peacetime product in actual combat use for four years, Cadillac now offers many mechanical refinements highlighted by more enduring main bearings and connecting rods, new three-ring pistons to improve oil consumption, a new carburetor facilitating acceleration at low speeds, and new throttle controls.

Hydramatic improvements listed by Cadillac engineers include new thrust bearings for longer life, improved internal lubrication, wider and stronger bands, newly designed clutch plates and simplification by the elimination of many parts. Hydramatic remains optional equipment on all models. To assure clashless shifting, a hydraulic block has been added to the reserve mechanism. Positive lubrication and protection from dirt and road elements is provided by the drive shaft. On models with synchromesh transmission, the clutch has been improved to minimize wear and sticking.

Major Markets Closed For Navy Day Holiday

New York, Oct. 27 (AP).—All major exchanges and most commodity markets suspended operations today to honor the Nation's victorious Navy in traditional Navy Day celebrations.

The Chicago Board of Trade remained open along with other grain markets in the northwest because of the heavy run of grain at this time of the year.

Railroads to Get 'Cafeteria' Diner

The Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. yesterday announced plans for a de luxe "cafeteria car," which would seat 56 railroad passengers and serve "everything from soup to ice cream sodas."

The car would be capable of serving two to three times as many passengers a day as conventional diners, the company said, and is designed to accommbodate persons traveling on a restricted budget.

Pan American Files N. Y.-London Fare Cut

New York, Oct. 27 (AP).—Pan American World Airways, its plan to reduce transatlantic fares on one day's notice rejected by the Civil Aeronautics Board, today announced it had filed the customary 30-day notice.

The new tariff, expected to become effective November 24, is $275 from New York to London, or $249 from New York to Ireland. The London rate compares with the $375 prewar flying boat tariff and the $572 wartime rate.

Utility Plan Approved

Philadelphia, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today approved a plan of American Power & Light Co., to transfer its holdings in Texas Power & Light Co., and Texas Electric Service Co. to the newly formed Texas Utilities Co.

Rails Poll Customers On Postwar Desires

The railroads are going to their customers—the shippers and receivers—to find out what they want freight service to be like in the future, F. J. Wall, chairman of the traffic subcommittee of the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation, said yesterday.

This is being done, Mr. Wall explained, through a questionnaire which the members of the traffic subcommittee are sending to 18,679 large and small shippers throughout the country. The questionnaire, Mr. Wall stated, seeks suggestions as to such subjects as service and equipment, rates, minimum weights, tariffs and classifications, packing requirements and sales and servicing. Each shipper is particularly asked to indicate his individual requirements for railroad freight service in the years ahead, he added.

Over-the-Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Bonds	Bid.	Asked.
City Club 1st 6s	60	.....
D C Paper Mills 3s, 1946	36	.....
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	59	.....
National Press Bldg 3-5s, '50	100½	102½
National Press Bldg 4½s, '56	75	.....
Racquet Club qtd & Ext 3s, '65	73	.....
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944	83½	.....
Wash Properties 7s, 1954	100	102¾
Stocks		
American Co pfd	64	.....
American Co common	17	.....
Anacostia Bank	170	.....
Barber & Ross pfd	70	.....
Barber Ross common	19	.....
City Bank	40	.....
Columbia Mtge Co Units	32	.....
Columbia National Bank	250	.....
Consol Title pfd	42	.....
Consol Title common	8	.....
Dist Natl Securities pfd	60	.....
Fidelity Storage Co	100	.....
Financial Credit Co Units	19	.....
Griffith Consumers Corp comm	51	.....
Hamilton National Bank	46	48
Intl Finance Units	19	.....
Mayflower Hotel	9½	10½
Merchants Trans & Storage pfd	90	.....
Merchants Trans & Storage comm	1¼	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	35c	.....
Hunsey Trust Co	104	.....
Natl Metropolitan Bank	70	.....
Natl Mtge & Invest Comm	½	.....
Natl Press Bldg pfd	9½	10½
Raleigh Hotel	79	.....
Real Estate Mtge & Gty "A"	1	.....
Real Estate Mtge & Gty "B"	1⅞	.....
Second National Bank	85	.....
Security Savgs & Commi Bank	172	190
Southern Oxygen	40	.....
Suburban Natl Bank	23	.....
Washington Properties	45	.....
Wash Rwy & Elec Units	18½	20
Washington Sanitary Housing	115	.....
Wash Sanitary Improvement	23	.....

▪ ▪ ▪ Commercial air freight is on the verge of tremendous expansion as airline officials work to bring their ton-mile rates down. Some airline men forecast *freight revenues equal to air passenger revenues within five years!*

In its recent important front-page account of this development affecting all markets, The Wall Street Journal told of problems and plans for air freight, now that the stunt-and-glamour days are ending . . . outlined profitable merchandising possibilities inherent in fast air shipment.

In addition to feature stories such as this, The Wall Street Journal gives you each day's important national and international business news, a weekly Washington column designed for business men, detailed studies of corporations . . . always accurate, concise reporting of *significant* developments in industry, finance and government.

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

44 BROAD STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Died

McKIVER, MAYME LOUISE. On Thursday, October 25, 1945, MAYME LOUISE McKIVER of East Clifton Terrace, beloved sister of Mrs. Lida M. Read, Mrs. Nellie Sargent and Harry McKiver. Services at S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., Monday, October 29 at 3 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MENDELSOHN, GERTRUDE. On Friday, October 26, 1945, GERTRUDE MENDELSOHN, beloved daughter of Abraham and Pauline Mendelsohn and sister of Mrs. Albert Millstein, Mrs. Harry Rubinstein, Mrs. Samuel J. Rosenberg, Capt. J. William Mendelsohn, Martin and Capt. Matthew Mendelsohn. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw. Notice of funeral later.

MOONEY, JOSEPH S. On Friday, October 26, 1945, JOSEPH S. MOONEY of 6117 1st pl. ne., beloved husband of Regina M. Mooney, father of William Mooney of Orange, N. J., and Joseph Mooney of Livingston, N. J.; brother of John Mooney, Mrs. Mary L. Mullikin and Mrs. Alice M. Lentz, all of this city, and half-brother of Horace Wrenn of New York and John, Martha and Dorothy Wrenn of this city. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, October 29, at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

NEWMEYER, HANNAH. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at her home, 230 North Washington st., Havre de Grace, Md., HANNAH NEWMEYER, beloved wife of Solomon Newmeyer. Funeral will be at the Pennington funeral parlor, Havre de Grace, Md., on Sunday, October 28, at 1 p. m. Interment Baltimore, Md., Hebrew Cemetery at 2:15 p. m.

SCOTT, DWIGHT T. Suddenly on Thursday, October 25, 1945, DWIGHT T. SCOTT of 3821 Jenifer st. nw., beloved husband of Mrs. Margaret Scott and brother of Mrs. Lena and William Scott of Cambridge, Ohio. Remains resting at Hysong's funeral home, 1200 N st. nw., where services will be held on Monday, October 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

SHREVE, CHARLES S. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at his residence, 1801 Wyoming ave. nw., Apt. 4, CHARLES S. SHREVE, beloved husband of Adrienne Van E. Shreve and father of Mrs. Thomas N. Jackson, Mrs. Marvin G. Stromberg and Charles E. Shreve and brother of Miss Flora B. Shreve. Funeral from the L. Speare Co. funeral home, 1909 N st. nw., on Monday, October 29, at 11 a. m. Interment private in Glenwood Cemetery.

ROBERTS, ETHEL HELENA. On Thursday, October 25, 1945, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lillie May Burgess, Rigas rd., extended, Hyattsville, Md., ETHEL HELENA ROBERTS, Mrs. Roberts rests at Mrs. Burgess' home, where prayers will be said on Monday, October 29, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to Our Lady of Sorrow Church, Takoma Park, Md., where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Mary's Church Cemetery, Rockville, Md.

SAVORY, WILLARD. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at Mount Alto Hospital, WILLARD SAVORY, beloved husband of Ida Savory, father of Mrs. Geraldine Brown, Dorothy, Cleo, John, James, Richard and Clarence Savory. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Graveside funeral services at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, October 29, at 10 a. m.

SCOTT, DWIGHT T. Suddenly on Thursday, October 25, 1945, DWIGHT T. SCOTT of 3821 Jenifer st. nw., beloved husband of Mrs. Margaret Scott and brother of Mrs. Lena and William Scott of Cambridge, Ohio. Remains resting at Hysong's funeral home, 1200 N st. nw., where services will be held on Monday, October 29, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

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FROM THE STAGE OF

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Died

EICHNER, FAY ASTON. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at her residence, 8310 16th st., Silver Spring, Md., FAY ASTON EICHNER, the beloved wife of Clarence Le Roy Eichner and daughter of J. Lee and Amlyn F. Aston of this city. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, October 29, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

HARROVER, SUSAN E. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at her residence, 1523 Penn. ave. se., SUSAN E. HARROVER, the beloved wife of George J. Harrover and mother of Raymond A. Harrover, Mrs. Naomi Thompson, and grandmother of Miriam and Shirley Ann Thompson. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 29 at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HEGEMAN, GEORGE ARTHUR. On Friday, October 26, 1945, at his home, 903 Lewis ave., Rockville, Md., GEORGE ARTHUR HEGEMAN, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Hegeman. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, Monday, October 29, at 10:30 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

HOUCK, CHARLES S., JR. Suddenly, on Thursday, October 25, 1945, CHARLES S. HOUCK, JR., beloved husband of Telma Houck (nee Wynkoop). Funeral from the Baptist Church, Frederick, Md., on Sunday, October 28, at 4 p. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

KING, CHARLES F. Suddenly, on Thursday, October 25, 1945, at his residence, Fairfax, Va., CHARLES F. KING, beloved husband of Sylvia A. King and son of the late Mary C. Burroughs. Services at Chambers Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Monday, October 29, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LEON, IDA. On Thursday, October 25, 1945, IDA LEON, beloved mother of Mrs. Henry K. Ullman, Dr. A. K. Leon of Frederick, Md., and Dr. J. K. Leon of Steubenville, Ohio. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Sunday, October 28, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Washington Hebrew Congregation Cemetery.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular, which should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

$65,000,000

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October 27, 1945.

Section II
Sunday, October 28, 1945

The Washington Post

Editorials, Foreign News
Commentators

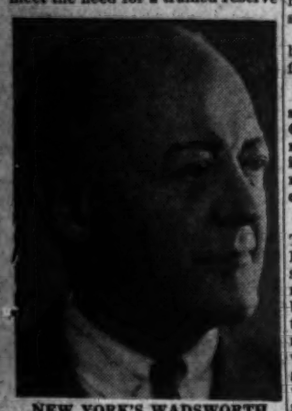
UNIVERSITY OF

Too Hot for Campaign Heat

Strategists See Hope For Military Training If Put to Vote Soon

By Robert C. Albright

WHEN President Truman stepped up to Congress with a universal training message he knew just how far he was sticking his chin out. Down in front you could almost hear the collective rattle of legislative knees. Congress was afraid the President would say precisely what he had to say: "Never again can we count on the luxury of time with which to arm . . . We can meet the need for a trained reserve in only one way—by universal training."



NEW YORK'S WADSWORTH
. . . an historical interest

A secret ballot would have sent that program through Congress so fast the President could have signed it at lunch. But legislation isn't written that way. It is written over the hot fire of politics by men mostly looking out for their political hides.

Minority groups already are at work. For more than 150 years they have been able to prevent enactment of this basic plan, first espoused by President George Washington.

Sea No Defense Now

Washington had the oceans between America and any possible aggressor, still thought civilian training a must. Last week the President told Congress what it already knew. The last air war removed sea barriers as a factor in defense.

What should have moved Congress was this more explicit warning: Approval or defeat of universal training may mean the difference between survival and destruction.

But that wasn't what caused those rubbery knees to knock. It was the knowledge that training of young men is opposed by organized pressure groups powerful enough to tilt the balance in many a close election. It was the knowledge that church, parents and educational groups will meet and resolve—that professional pacifists can turn on the heat where it hurts.

That's why opponents and proponents alike praised Truman's "courage."

Administration strategists believe the only hope of salvaging the Truman-Marshall recommendations is moving them to the floor this year before the whole program becomes hopelessly involved in the next campaign. With this in mind, House Military Chairman Andrew May (D., Ky.) last week set hearings for November 8.

On the Senate side, prospects of early action were less bright. Present plans are to delay Senate Military Committee hearings at least until Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), returns from Europe around November 15. Acting Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) is the leading Senate opponent of the bill.

His Interest Historic

Initial reaction opened no party line. While May, a Democrat, is sponsoring the House bill, the Senate measure was introduced by Chan Gurney, South Dakota Republican. In the forefront of the House fight is another Republican, Representative James W. Wadsworth (R., N. Y.), who fought almost the same minority groups to help push through Selective Service.

He has an historical interest in the battle. His great-great uncle, Jeremiah Wadsworth, was chairman of the House Military Committee which considered George Washington's plan, introduced Washington's bill.

General Marshall's report told what happened to that: "Washington's program provided for universal training at 17. The citizen-militia was to be divided into three classes: men from 17 to 21, advance corps; men 21 to 46, main corps; men 46 to 61, reserve corps. All peacetime training would have been concentrated in the advance corps, but eventually all members of main and reserve corps would have been graduates.

"The bill was first introduced in the third session of the First Congress, in 1792, and as finally enacted contained no element of any of Washington's recommendations. It was so emasculated that even the Representative who introduced the bill voted against its passage."

That "Representative" was Jeremiah Wadsworth.

Washington's foresight was demonstrated when the British chased our untrained militia into Washington and burned the Capitol in the War of 1812.

Thomas Jefferson wrote his friend, J. W. Eppes, in 1814: "I think the truth obvious. Our people are too happy at home to enter into regular service and we cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier, as the Greeks and Romans who had no standing armies. . . ."

Congress wasn't interested.

Every succeeding war told its story of hasty mobilization of untrained men, with time and allies on our side. Every war's aftermath brought its revulsion against steps to prepare for another.

Even after War I, when Marshall backed Pershing for a strong defense policy, minorities triumphed.

What the President, with Marshall's counsel, was trying to tell Congress last week was that the next war, unless we are ready for it, may be our last. There will be no time to mobilize. We can't count on allies.

To meet opposition, President Truman first attacked their slogans. He was not proposing "universal service." Youths 18 or 20 would be no nearer the armed forces than before. Their training organization would be separate. It was not "peacetime conscription." It would take a separate act of Congress to call men into service. This would not yank youths out of school. High school graduates would have a chance to improve their education, acquire technical skills. Outstanding trainees would be sent to ROTC colleges if they agreed to return after graduation for a year more of training. Qualified men after training could enter officer candidate schools, ROTC or NROTC, strictly on a voluntary basis.

For World, Too?

Only in the overtones did Congress sense that the President timed his speech for international effect as well as domestic consumption. In little groups members read more into the speech. Was the President fearful a rapid demobilization policy is advertising to the world a return to a "weak" defense policy? Was he not in effect serving notice on the world not to mistake democratic methods for weakness?

His words practically screamed it: "We must face the fact that peace must be built upon power, as well as upon good will and deeds . . . only by strength can we impress upon possible aggressors that we will tolerate no threat to peace or liberty."

Members who thumbed back through the Marshall report found the international implications of the President's speech spelled out for them. Marshall had asked a defense policy "which places the military world, and therefore the political, on notice that this vast military power, linked to our tremendous resources, is immediately available . . . there can be no question all the nations will respect our views accordingly . . ."

Marshall even got down to case history: "The State Department has been strongly of the opinion that a decision in this matter prior to final peace negotiations would greatly strengthen the hand of the United States . . ."

All of which may explain why the President wants the bill passed "now."

Gallup polls the last three years bear out belief that "minority" opposition to the plan was truly "minority," at least during war years. As late as mid-July, the country was polled on a question almost identical with the Truman recommendations.

More than two thirds answered "Yes." Similar high majorities prevailed in five other wartime polls. But in the last prewar poll, 1939, only 37 per cent approved.

Has war's end and the demobilization stampede weakened support for a program that would have been overwhelmingly approved if submitted to public referendum four months ago? Has the Administration waited too long?

WHAT ABOUT BOMB?
SHH!
PUBLIC
ALTHOUGH U.S. PUBLIC Thinks OTHER NATIONS WILL DEVELOP ATOMIC BOMBS, IT DOESN'T WANT WASHINGTON TO GIVE AWAY SECRET NOW
MOST PEOPLE THINK ATOMIC BOMB DECREASES POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR
ATOMIC BOMB
PEACE
WAR
INCREASES POSSIBILITY 18%
DECREASES 47
NO DIFFERENCE 20
NO OPINION 15
WILL A DEFENSE AGAINST ATOMIC BOMBS BE FOUND?
Public IS HOPEFUL

CAPITOL HILL DISCUSSIONS on what the United States shall do with the atomic bomb made headlines all week as both Senate and House debated the May-Johnson bill, need for its rewriting. After a behind-the-scenes fight Brien McMahon finally was named chairman of the Senate's new atomic energy committee. Here Representative Chet Holifield of California, with chart showing possible uses of atomic energy in peacetime, urges Congress to consider proposed legislation carefully before any voting

WHAT PEOPLE THINK about what the Nation should do with the atomic bomb is shown here, as reported by the Gallup Poll. (For details, see Page 5.) Most of those polled do not want the United States to share its secret, although they believe other nations eventually will make the same discoveries and develop them. A majority of those questioned also believe the atomic bomb will lessen the possibility of another war—at the same time hoping some defense against it will be found

SCIENTISTS ARE GREATLY CONCERNED about the bomb. This week 155 of them, all members of the National Research Society, wired President Truman and congressional leaders asking for further hearings. Leading signers was the president of M. I. T., Dr. Karl T. Compton, shown here (at right) with Dr. Donald Leet of Harvard in Manila. Dr. Compton was head of the Pacific branch, Office of Scientific Research and Development, during the war. He also testified before Senate committee

Java's Uprising Involves U. S. Firms, Trade

By Ralph Morton
Associated Press Staff Writer

Batavia, Java.—United States interests in the Netherlands East Indies are vitally concerned with the uprising of the "Indonesian Republic" of the dapper little Javanese politician, Soekarno.

SOEKARNO

The United States Rubber Co. has developments at Kisaran and Asahan. Goodyear maintains two rubber plantations. Standard Oil of New Jersey has petroleum holdings on Sumatra. General Motors has an assembly plant on Java.

Beyond these is the national concern in the export and import trade of the Indies.

Dutch Control Most

United States furniture factories could use all the islands' kapok for five years, economic experts say. American automobiles, motion pictures, radios, electric applicances have enjoyed an open market in the Indies.

The Netherlands' economy depends largely on oil deposits of the Indies, its tea, rubber and kapok. Dutch interests control over 40 per cent of the islands' natural resources.

Great Britain possesses economic interests nearly as large as the Dutch.

War Brings Crisis

Dutch administrators have been troubled by independence movements in the Treasure Islands ever since they came under their control in the seventeenth century.

Soekarno, who uses Lincolnian phrases, declares he is utterly loyal to Indonesia. He organized his "republic" when the Japanese came and reached the top during the invasion, although he took no official office under the invaders.

Scientist Says Secret Worth Something of Comparable Value

Atom Is Force to Destroy—or Humanize Man

To stimulate public discussion of that all-important subject, atomic power, The Post today presents this authoritative article by Prof. Arthur H. Compton, famous physicist, who in 1927 won the Nobel prize for atomic research and has been one of the pioneers in work which led to America's victory in the race to develop the atomic bomb. Dr. Compton, former chairman of the department of physics, University of Chicago, as well as chief of that school's metallurgical laboratory, now is chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis.

By Prof. Arthur H. Compton

THE great destructiveness of atomic bombs makes it necessary for men to find a way to avoid war. If this hope is to be realized, we must choose wisely. In world unity by agreement lies greater life. In another war lies disaster to all mankind.

The atomic age will be a period of keenest rivalry between nations and social systems. The prize to be won is prosperity and world leadership. It can include peace and security.

Dramatic as has been the introduction of the atom, history has shown that peacetime effects of major discoveries are of far greater human significance than wartime uses.

Atomic energy has had its first great application in stopping a tragic war. But indications are that it soon will be easing burdens of peace.

For four years I have thought of little else than how to win a war with atoms. I must disclaim, however, any authority to speak as an expert on military matters.

Still in Infancy

It is a mistake to assume that the atom bomb alone has revolutionized warfare. For the first time in history it became impossible to protect one's home by holding the enemy beyond a wall or a fighting line because of armadas of airplanes guided by radar, jet-propelled planes and long-range rocket bombs. What the atom bomb added was merely a more efficient means of destroying a target.

It must be remembered that the atom bomb is in its infancy. If the future demands it, science reasons that atomic weapons will be related to the present atomic bomb much as the blockbuster is to the blunderbus.

During the present war scientists went far toward solving how to destroy the enemy, but how to protect against damage is correspondingly further from solution than ever.

If one bomb now will devastate 4 and damage 100 square miles, how many bombs are needed to destroy all of a nation's fighting and industrial facilities above ground? That is a question for the military.

Here War Preview

Let us try to imagine what may be expected to happen if a war between two major powers should break out in 1970.

We may assume both sides will have weapons of greater destructiveness than those we now possess. Because of the enormous advantage of surprise, Pearl Harbor tactics will be employed.

Jet-propelled planes or rockets with atomic warheads will be sent without warning at several hundred of the enemy's major production centers. No city of 100,000 population will remain an effective operating center after the first hour.

At least 10 per cent of the attacked nation's population will be wiped out in the initial blow.

If this Nation elects to fight back, rockets and planes from hidden installations will carry the reply. The attacker can expect no mercy. Though his citizens may be underground, his cities and surface production plants will be annihilated.

If the United States should be party to such a war, we should expect St. Louis and Chicago to follow Hiroshima and Nagasaki into oblivion. We should expect about one out of every four of us to be killed.

Those concerned with development of the atom bomb have not seen any feasible means of preventing the bombs from striking their targets. Only two countermeasures have so far been proposed: To disperse our cities into hilly regions so that more bombs will be required to destroy them; to place all military installations and essential industries underground and provide emergency underground shelters for all the population.

Secrets Costly

There is debate in Washington about keeping the secret of the atomic bomb. Both military and scientists know that we have nothing to hold back which will appreciably affect the rate of progress of a determined rival.

This is indicated by the fact that in 1941, working with knowledge available to all science, we were able to plan steps necessary to produce bombs, calculate their approximate size and effectiveness and predict accurately how long it would take and how much it would cost to do the job.

However, we have secrets. It has cost great effort and expense to learn them. I see no reason for giving them away without getting something of corresponding value in return.

But it would be a tragic error to suppose that, by keeping this "know how" to ourselves we can appreciably delay progress of a rival.

Three years and nine months were required from the day the Government gave word to learn how to do the job until the first bomb was dropped.

NOBEL PHYSICIST COMPTON
. . . Science imposes new pattern

Starting from scratch, I doubt whether another nation can do the task more quickly. The chances are that as from August, 1945, it will be at least five years before any nation other than England, which already has a good start, can be ready to make military use of atomic weapons.

Making allowance for normal delays, we may consider perhaps 1955 as the date from which, if no agreements to the contrary are previously reached, we will be living in a world armed with atomic weapons.

All reason is against letting such a thing happen. When all are armed, no superiority will make any nation free from danger from another.

Position Outlined

The proper American position with regard to military development of atomic energy thus is clearly defined:

1. Work toward committing to a world government the responsibility, authority and military strength to prevent any nation, including our own, from waging war.

2. Until this control is established, continue our own military development to the limited objective of preparing weapons adequate to destroy all major surface activities of a potential enemy. We should not attempt to find means either to devastate the enemy's countryside or root out his subterranean installations. We should be prepared to destroy his surface industries and military concentrations—which would unfortunately include his cities. Such an objective is well within the scope of a normal peacetime military budget.

By setting for ourselves such a limited program, we shall have the strength left to develop vigorously our peacetime industries. We should rely on our industrial and economic strength for our ultimate survival and on the sureness of a devastating reply for deterring a possible enemy attack.

When General Spaatz exclaimed, "Wouldn't it be odd if another atomic bomb should never be dropped!" he was expressing for all of us the hope and instinctive faith that war is now obsolete.

Great Field Opens

In the long run it cannot be questioned that peaceful applications of atomic energy will be those that will most profoundly affect our lives.

What these applications will be is as difficult to predict as it would have been a century ago to tell the future meaning of electricity.

At this moment the obviously great field open to atomic energy is production of useful heat and power. We also see limited medical and industrial applications.

Perhaps more significant than either are the new vistas which will be opened up by scientific experiments making use of by-products of atomic fission.

That has been the case with such discoveries as X-rays. Fifty years ago it could not be predicted that X-rays would become a powerful weapon in the fight against cancer, that research made possible by X-rays would reveal the electron and give us radio and a host of electronic devices.

Heat By-Product

At present, controlled atomic power in the form of heat is in continuous production in large quantities at several plants.

The heat from these plants is a by-product. The useful product is neutrons, used as a means of transmuting certain chemical elements to others, such as uranium into plutonium.

Previous to the fission chain reaction, the most abundant source of neutrons was the cyclotron, which operates on electric power. Per kilowatt of energy used, the fission chain reaction gives some 10,000 times as many neutrons as a cyclotron.

We have not yet built an atomic power plant generating electrical power, but if there were sufficient reason, a reasonably efficient plant using superheated steam for driving a turbine could be put in operation within a year. Before such plants can be made economical competitors with existing practice, however, years' development will be required.

The most obvious method of producing atomic fission is to heat a cooling agent such as air, steam or liquid metal in the chain reactor unit and pass this through a heat exchanger which heats the steam for driving a turbine. Beyond the heat exchanger everything would be done according to standard practice.

Must Contain Uranium

Up to the heat exchanger all design requires new features, among them protection against extreme radioactivity of everything exposed to neutrons.

The chain reacting unit itself can assume many forms. The only essential is that it shall contain uranium, either in natural state or, if a small unit is desired, enriched with additional U-235 of plutonium. The large atomic power plants now producing plutonium have, by using uranium containing more than the usual fraction of U-235, built chain reacting units of much smaller size.

There is, however, a limit to the size and weight of an atomic power plant that is imposed by the massive shield needed to prevent radiations from getting out.

Next to cosmic rays, these radiations are the most penetrating that we know. To stop them, a shield equivalent in weight to at least 2 or 3 feet of solid steel is needed.

Continued on Page 3 Column 1

Unrest Complicates Aid, Independence Plans, But World Still Waits U. S. Philippine Action

By John C. Metcalf
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THE United States stands on trial before the world today in the moral obligation for rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands. No other nation in the Pacific has suffered so intensely at the bloody hands of Japanese invaders as the 17 million Filipinos to whom the United States has long pledged independence July 4, 1946.

The United States must fulfill its promise if America's reputation for keeping pledges is to be maintained. But the United States, at the same time, is obligated to open the doors to economic independence and this means that Congress must assure rehabilitation and better living standards for the average Filipino.

Calls for Report

President Osmena, here to obtain aid, has discussed the situation with President Truman, who realizes that Osmena is confronted not alone with rehabilitation problems, but also political headaches. Mr. Truman is anxious, unquestionably, to strengthen the hand of Osmena, but at the same time wants to grant full independence only to a stable government.

(Editor's note: Friday President Truman called upon Commissioner Paul V. McNutt for prompt investigation of rumored agrarian unrest "threatening stability of the government.")

In the opinion of some State Department observers, Japanese crimes in the Philippines exceeded anything in the Far East.

It is estimated cost of repairing damage and returning normalcy will run upward of one billion dollars. How much the United States will pay is a matter now before Congress in a variety of proposals.

THE like-father-like-son analogy often used to describe the MacArthurs nowhere has been more aptly applied than in the clash between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Reparations Commission President Truman wants to send to Japan. MacArthur objects strenuously. In 1900, Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, military commander of the Philippines, objected just as strenuously to President McKinley's commission headed by William Howard Taft.

Here's what happened then: When they arrived MacArthur did not even receive them personally. They later recommended an end to military control and Taft was named first civil governor. MacArthur turned the government over July 4, 1901—and immediately boarded a ship for home.—*By the Chicago Sun.*

It must be remembered that not one cent of the 45 billion dollars which the United States expended on lend-lease went to the Philippines. Moreover, it has been one year since General MacArthur landed. Yet the only direct financial aid to date has been the expenditure of one million dollars in UNNRA funds.

Rehabilitation estimates have been made both by American and Filipino agencies. They compare favorably and have been placed before Congress after examination by the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission, composed of nine Americans and an equal number of Filipinos.

Findings Amazing

Some findings: Families injured, 425,000; buildings destroyed, 49,000; damaged business value, 276 million dollars; shipping rehabilitation cost, 70 million dollars; sugar production reduction, 350,000 tons; dwellings gutted, 350,000; animals lost, 675,000 carabas, 1,100,000 hogs, 250,000 cattle.

Filipinos are urgently in need of ships for the vital inter-island system of communications. Building materials, machinery, trucks, cars, Filipino sources say, would be gratefully received.

The Philippine Rehabilitation Commission, which has studied these problems, is headed by Senator Millard E. Tydings.

Remember Lincoln Arabs Advise U. S.

Cairo (U.P.).—The Arabic newspaper, Al Mokattam, recently quoted Abraham Lincoln to support its contention that Jewish immigration into Palestine should be stopped. A front page editorial quoted Lincoln's saying, "A country belongs to those who live in it," then stated, "We would like to remind (President) Truman and the (American) Senators who champion the Jewish cause without knowledge of the Palestine problem of this statement"; added if American leaders followed Lincoln they would help avert another war.

Russia, Labor Signs Hopeful As Week Ends

By The Washington Associated Press Staff

LOOKING ahead in Washington: When Government, labor and industrial leaders say they want the forthcoming labor-management conference to succeed they aren't fooling. If it should fail to provide some peace formula, the Government—and the Nation—will be in a tough predicament. The conference is scheduled November 5.

President Truman's sudden effort to keep the War Labor Board alive a little longer met cool response from board members. If the labor-management conference flops, it would leave the Government with only the United States Conciliation Service to settle strikes. Conciliation Service, although it is being strengthened, thus far has settled only run-of-mine disturbances—the big ones have gotten away.

Russian clue?—Some United States officials believe delivery of Russia's United Nations ratification may have driven a wedge into the stalemate in Russian-British-American relations.

Russia's attitude toward the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, scheduled to meet for the first time in Washington Tuesday, may or may not confirm this.

WHO done it?—Hermann Goering's bullet-proof car arrived recently at nearby Fort Myer, Va., preparatory to a victory bond tour. Reporters noticed what look like a bullet mark in the inch-thick glass.

"Sudden deflation of his chest probably made one of the medals pop off," cracked one newsman.

Anti-trust outlook—Watch for certain long established and publicly known trade practices, which the Justice Department believes illegal, to be prosecuted by injunction rather than through grand jury indictment.

Outright price-fixing practices will continue to draw criminal prosecution.

A new policy instituted by Attorney General Clark is this: Attorneys may confer with the department on antitrust policy when they think practices contemplated by their clients might violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

VETS set-up—Veterans' hospitals and the Veterans Administration's regional offices, now combined in some cases, will be separated when VA's reorganization goes into effect. VA officials believe there's plenty of work for both hospital head and regional manager without combining the two responsibilities.

BEDS for Desks—Washingtonians will get a break on apartments if the Government erects the new office buildings recommended by President Truman. Washington Building Owners and Managers Association estimates nearly 8000 could live in apartment units now being used for office space by the American, British, Russian and French governments. The United States occupies an estimated 1668 units, British 270, Russians 95, French 41.

Thousands have been moving out of Washington, but there's little easing of the housing shortage.

WRITE your Congressman—Capitol Hill leaders hope responsible individuals will write them their views on atomic bomb and military training legislation. That goes for the so-called little man who thinks his views don't amount to much.

Hidden Fires Still Burning In Finland

By Helen Camp

Helsinki, (AP).—Remember how simple life was when you used to go to cowboy movies? Then all the bad guys wore black moustaches and good guys rode white horses and you knew somehow that everything would turn out all right.

In international politics heroes and villains are all mixed up and nobody knows how anything will turn out.

Finland is probably a minor but interesting example of smoldering volcanoes hidden behind the present peace clouds in Europe.

There are Swedish-Finns and Finnish-Finns—two distinct clans, socially and politically. There are anti-Russian Finns, Communist-Finns, Fascist-Finns and somewhere in the mixup there are probably a few plain, unadulterated Finns.

Freedom Worth Work

The most omnipresent and overpowering thing in Finland today is the six-year war indemnity to Russia, five-sixths of which is still unpaid. The Finns say it is bleeding them dry, that they can't rebuild their own country, nor start up their export trade because everything is going to Russia.

They say that even if they got help there is always the possibility that it too would be taken by the Russians. They ask why Russia didn't just occupy Finland and be done with it. And then they answer their own question by saying that Finland will work twice as hard to keep from being part of the USSR as she would work if she were part of the USSR.

A few predict gloomily that they'll just work for Russia six years and then be occupied or else by then the workers will be so beaten down they'll all have turned Communist anyway.

Although most of the Communists in Finland probably are workers, there has been no real opposition to the new leftist government.

As for Russia, even the Finns have to admit in all fairness she is exerting no military might in Finland. You can't help but feel the Russians in Finland because the Finns feel them so much, but they see very few. And the ones you do see are very quiet, very correct, very circumspect. There are vague mutterings, vaguer rumors but no specific stories.

Friendly Toward U. S.

It probably is true that there are still Fascists in Finland. And it undoubtedly is true that Finns as a whole don't hate the Germans—not even in Lapland where they fought against them. And the hidden weapons talk, which the Communists denounce as fascism, is said by other sources to be not so much pro-Fascist as just not pro-Russian.

There is no doubt that the average Finn is very friendly toward the United States. And there is no doubt that some Finns hope that America and Great Britain will declare war on Russia. It is one of their slight hopes of salvation and they are ready to stand back and say "sic 'em" anytime.

How many Finns there are in each of these groups and how important they are is only a matter of the scantiest speculation. Finland is a country of extremists—extreme lefts and extreme rights—shoulder-shrugging politicians and truculent laborers.

There are government officials who say of Finland "Our one hope is to be at peace with Russia. It will be hard to pay our war indemnity. It will mean that everyone must work twice as hard. But it can be done and we will do it."

And then there is the worker in Lapland who says "There will be another war. I cannot say where it will come but it will come. Myself, I do not care. For us this war has not been just."

. . . If only they'd wear black moustaches or ride white horses!

Voting Stirs New Interest In Mongolia

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

There is a certain amount of eyebrow lifting in this country over a plebiscite in Outer Mongolia. This is because last week, assertedly without a dissenting vote, some 850,000 Outer Mongolians (who live on an Asiatic plateau one-fifth as large as the United States) voted themselves permanently free of China and formally into the orbit of Russia.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Voting obviously was not the kind we do in this country. Every voter had to sign his name. He hardly would vote otherwise than he thought his "disinterested friend," Soviet Russia, wanted.

However, that is only part of the real question, which is whether or not a majority of these Mongolians, who have lived under Soviet protection since 1924, would not have voted the same way, no matter how the election was conducted.

There is good reason to think that they would have.

In the furious conquests of Genghis Khan, the Mongols apparently burned themselves out and reverted to tribal life. They lived in felt tents in a society roughly approximating that of the bronze or early iron age, became converted to Buddhism and submitted to the rising Manchu dynasty which conquered China in 1644.

Chinese Protest Pact

When this dynasty was overthrown by the Chinese revolution in 1911, the Mongols remained part of China, but as the early republican governments of China grew weaker, the northern, or outer Mongols, split off in 1921 and formed an autonomous republic. They were influenced, of course, by the political changes taking place in Siberia.

Soviet Russia did not recognize this republic, but in 1924 signed a mutual assistance pact with it which the Chinese vigorously, but futilely, protested. Inner Mongolians—the ones who lived close to China—remained under Chinese control.

Inner Mongolia, aside from areas populated by Chinese colonists, remained a region of felt tents, housing disease-ridden Mongols who are estimated to have given some 90 per cent of their young men to the Lama priesthood, which thereby controlled Mongol politics, education and society as well as religion.

However, in Outer Mongolia, most accounts agree that under the Russians the Mongols pared the priesthood down to about 10 per cent of the population, set up schools and health clinics, introduced better livestock, even built a few factories around Ulan Bator, the capital, which was connected with Siberia by a railway.

Communists in Capital

Inner Mongolia, meanwhile, was invaded by the Japanese and its tribal ruler, Prince Teh, headed a puppet government at Kalgan.

In the 10 years that I lived in North China, not far from Mongolia, I never heard of a single Mongol, except an occasional Lama priest, leaving Outer Mongolia in order to live in Inner.

When Japan surrendered, Outer Mongol troops marched across the desert into Inner Mongolia but did not occupy the capital, Kalgan was occupied by nearby Chinese Communist forces under Mao Tse-Tung.

The Mongolian question now comes to the fore because there is a Chungking report that the Chinese Communists may move their capital from Yenan, in Shensi province, to Kalgan. In that case they might be in a position to establish the political contact with Outer Mongolia and Russia which was conspicuously lacking when Russia signed the recent treaties of friendship with Chungking.

THIS NEW VIEW OF MAIN STREET IN WARSAW, POLAND, TELLS GRIM STORY OF JOB THAT'S AHEAD FOR PEOPLE
. . . homes, stores rendered useless until reconstructed, stalls are set up as shops and many live in cellars

Propaganda Big Part of Problem

Russia Still Worries Some Poles

By Irving Brant
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

WARSAW.—An American enters Warsaw with the feeling that he has stepped out of the real world into something which could not possibly exist. These rows of roofless, doorless, windowless walls, reaching in parallel columns mile on mile, might have been dug out of the earth by archeologists. The human beings streaming in endless columns through forsaken streets, threading their way through alleys and courtyards, following twisted shortcuts over rubble hills, do not seem to belong to the place at all. They might be members of some nomadic tribe who had stumbled upon the site of a forgotten civilization.

LANE

Can it be that 350,000 live in this shattered shell of a city? Eighty per cent is termed officially destroyed—and nobody can find the other 20 per cent, any more than American Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane could find the ruined U. S. Embassy.

Two subjects constantly in the minds of the people: How to secure tolerable living conditions and future relations with the Soviet Union.

Two U. S. Objectives

On the first of these subjects, it is universally agreed things are getting better, but not fast enough.

To speed industrial and economic rehabilitation, the government is nationalizing all heavy industries. Hilary Minc, supply minister in the provisional government, said foreign capital and techniques are needed and will be welcomed for reconstruction. Minc expects soon to lead a delegation to the United States to seek aid.

The supply minister, a 42-year-old Communist who looks and talks like a progressive president of a United States chamber of commerce, said the Polish government delegation now in America has two objects:

1. Attempting to "normalize" Poland's international relations.
2. Seeking an enlarged agreement for trade and credit along the lines laid down at the Potsdam Conference.

Minc furnished detailed figures of Poland's trade with Russia since the war, indicating Poland was sending coal, steel, zinc, cement and cotton textiles to the Soviet Union in order to get raw materials for immediate use.

He expects a steady expansion of trade with Russia, based on an even balance between exports and imports, but said it would not exceed trade with western countries. Poland looks to the United States and England especially for factory machines and electrical and transport equipment.

On the subject of relations with Russia, the Polish people are divided into three groups—left-wing elements and the clear-sighted moderates, who have a real desire for Russian friendship, the people of many political complexions who reluctantly recognize the need for good understanding with Russia but are skeptical about it, and the underground factions who work by violence, whispering campaigns and overseas propaganda to undermine the government and to provoke trouble with Russia, hoping for Anglo-American military backing.

Red Occupation Feared

The subject of Russian relations is infinitely complex, with historic antipathies clashing with gratitude over Poland's liberation by the Soviet armies.

But on one subject—the presence of Russian soldiers in Poland—it is simple and clear: "When will the Russians leave?" And those who ask: "Will the Russians leave?"

Combining Russia's general policies with events here and reports from other countries, I hazard the following conclusions:

1. That Russia intends to make a complete withdrawal from Poland and will do so, though not speedily, and provided that no anti-Soviet government is set up here and the other powers do not present an anti-Soviet front.

2. That Russia's extreme caution about military security clauses causes the maintenance of much larger garrisons than needed to cover the communication lines of the occupation army in Germany or to guard against bands of underground Polish Fascists, Germans and the "Vlasov" army of Ukrainian Nazis. This refers to the underground army of the Nazi-paid Russian traitor, Gen. Andrei Vlasov. The excessive Soviet garrisons cause many Poles to fear permanent occupation.

3. That the misconduct of Soviet soldiers, both in the endless columns returning to Russia and in the Russian garrisons in Poland intensifies the people's desire to be free of Soviet troops.

Enmity Traditional

These apprehensions lower the national morale and retard economic recovery. They cause the people to undervalue the partial shift already made from the Russian to the Polish security control and the gradual restoration of the railroads to Polish operation.

The suspicion and hostility spring up more readily because of the traditional enmity between thrice-partitioned Poland and Czarist Russia.

The left-wing political groups continue to feel warm friendship for Russia, but even the Communists want the Red army to go home. Its continued presence is a growing political liability.

Chief failure of the Poles is to see that the things they complain of nearly all result from the war itself and that misconduct of the individual soldiers does not represent Kremlin policy.

Another factor is the total disappearance of the Polish police during the German occupation and the resulting absence of security forces afterward.

One of the main speculative themes in Warsaw is the extent and nature of Soviet participation in rebuilding the Polish army, especially its security branch. It is officially known that Russian officers are training Poles to hold high commissions in the Polish army.

A former Polish army officer told me that after talking with hundreds of active junior officers, his fear that the Polish army would be subject to Russian domination vanished completely.

Foreigners here constantly are told of wholesale arrests and deportations to Russia. In part this is systematic propaganda. In part it results from the practice of holding persons incommunicado who are arrested by the Polish authorities for security reasons. Presumably these arrests are to break up the right wing of the Polish underground, which is constantly plotting uprisings.

This danger is real, but many inside the government protest against the methods of arrest and desire that the public security forces be more broadly controlled.

Communists Blamed

In the only two specific instances of alleged but unproved deportation cited to me, one was made by a member of the underground of national radicals devoted to assassinating Russian officers and Jews. The other was made by a Russian citizen.

However, the secret nature of the police operations is a heavy political liability to the Communists, who get blamed because they are closest to Russia and in charge of maintaining security.

The Red army's presence probably prevented a civil war in Poland after Germany's collapse. Only recently, due to the improvement of the Polish army and militia, has the nation-wide transfer of domestic security to Polish authority begun to look feasible.

Much more must be done in the training of security forces and in the cleaning up of Polish and German Fascist gangs before the Russians will put their main reliance on Poland for the security of the Red army's communication lines.

To insure and speed up the Russian withdrawal from Poland, the United States and Britain should discount the propaganda campaign of Polish emigres now spreading falsehoods about conditions in Poland in the hope of destroying the Polish government and creating antagonism between Russia and the western democracies.

Step Toward Peace

They also should destroy the amazingly widespread delusion of the Polish reactionaries that these countries are about to make war on the Soviet Union. One told me that he expects the United States to use the atomic bomb on Russia because "Mrs. Truman is a Pole." He was grieved deeply when disillusioned.

Russia should take drastic steps to enforce good conduct in its armies, reduce its Polish garrisons sweepingly and thus make the ultimate withdrawal plain to all.

When these things are done, Poland's need for friendship with Russia will be implemented by the faith that it can be attained. That will put the Polish reactionaries out of business, fortify the new government and place Russia and the western democracies a long way on the road to permanent peace.

Blasts U. S.

India Joins Great Outcry In Far East

By A. T. Steele
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New Delhi.—Restless India has been reacting noisily and sympathetically to the rising flood of anticolonial feeling in Southeastern Asia. Indian Nationalist leaders, newly released from jail, are exploiting disturbances in Java and Indo-China, along with other postwar conflicts, in their efforts to revive and reactivate the Indian independence movement. British utilization of Indian and Gurkha troops on the side of Dutch and French interests has given Indian agitators a solid peg on which to hang their grievances.

NEHRU

The United States also became a joint target of attack with Great Britain, in consequence of a statement by John Carter Vincent reiterating Washington's recognition of French sovereignty in Indo-China and Dutch sovereignty in Indonesia.

The Hindustan Times, published by Devadas Gandhi, son of Mohandas Gandhi, attacked the United States for its "utter moral cowardice," in "practically permitting Britain to undertake restoration to power of the hated French and Dutch over Indo-China and Java."

All Hopes Dashed

The paper expressed its disappointment that "the hope that American democracy will use its vast resources and influence in upholding the cause of freedom and democracy in Asia has been dashed.

It is inconceivable, says the Hindustan Times, that the British would have undertaken to restore French and Dutch sovereignty "if President Truman had chosen to honor the spirit of the Atlantic Charter." The newspaper sees Indo-China and Indonesia as the crucial test of Truman's leadership, and describes it as "nothing short of world tragedy that he should be found altogether wanting."

This attack on Truman followed a spate of critical editorials in Indian newspapers on the British Labor government, from which Indian Nationalists had expected much, but hitherto received little. It is apparent, nevertheless, that Indians see in the present disordered condition of the world and disunity among Allied powers a golden opportunity.

No More Unity

During the war the Congress Party was frustrated by Allied unity and the presence of huge numbers of troops on Indian soil. Now the urgency of war has gone. The predominant wish of soldiers is to return home.

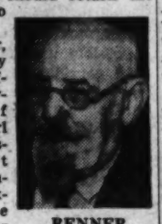
Unity among the Allies has given way to confusion and disagreement. Every colonial and semicolonial country in Asia is ifi a state of ferment and transition. It is a state of which the Indian Congress Party would like to take the fullest advantage.

There are signs of a slow but unmistakable upswing of Nationalist emotions from the low ebb reached after the collapse of the civil disobedience movement of 1942.

Austrians Cite Atom Angle In Tyrol Issue

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Vienna.—The possibility that future wars will be conducted with atomic explosives was offered this week by Dr. Karl Gruber as a reason why Italy should return the South Tyrol to Austria.



RENNER

Dr. Gruber, undersecretary for foreign affairs in the government of Chancellor Karl Renner, asserted that Italy's argument for annexation of the Tyrol to better protect its frontiers to the north were valid after World War I. But he added that in this atomic age, "there are no strategic frontiers."

He further contended that the current Italian arguments for retention of the Tyrol, taken from Austria after World War I, were invalid insofar as in the present day "technical developments have progressed far beyond the stage when mountains can protect a country."

Austria, he maintained, wants to live in cordial relations with its larger neighbor to the south. Nevertheless, he said it was regrettable that the United States was favoring the Italian view for retention of the Tyrol.

Products Indispensable

Dr. Gruber said the products of the South Tyrol would not enhance Italy's economy but are indispensable to Austria.

"South Tyrol's wines are not bought by the Italian people," he asserted." The purchasers of these wines are always Austrians.

"Moreover her butter, milk and grain would slightly alleviate our food situation."

Austria, said Dr. Gruber, would be willing to compensate Italy for the return of the Tyrol.

Capital City Belies Strife In Argentina

By Virginia Prewett
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Buenos Aires.—This beautiful city provides such a peaceful background for the current strife in Argentina that it makes the violent struggle being carried on between the people and their masters appear doubly unreal.

Buenos Aires looks like a country child's dream of a big city. Rundown sections do exist but they are off to one side. The great central area where most of the life of this city of 2,500,000 goes on is spic and span, up to date and well kept.

The city is blessed with sunny weather most of the year. Its wide tree-lined avenues, broad landscaped plazas and light modern buildings create a clear, pleasant atmosphere like no other city.

City Unbelievably Rich

Buenos Aires actually is more like a big western city in the United States than any Latin-American capital. The people you see on the streets have the same appearance.

Entirely missing are the notes of color supplied by Indian faces throughout other Latin-American countries and by the Negroes in the United States' South.

The Buenos Aires crowds, in fact, are the best fed and best dressed I have ever seen—in the United States, in Latin-America or in Europe. This is partly because Argentinians follow the Spanish custom of "wearing their house on their back," but it is also a result of the fact that Buenos Aires is a city unbelievably rich.

The beauty of the Argentine capital is something entirely its own, man-made with a touch of restrained elegance. You don't see here anything so exuberant and wild as the tropical mountains that thrust into the sky at Rio de Janeiro nor the deep dramatically blue bays of Brazil's capital.

Buenos Aires lies on a big river estuary on a flat plain where not even trees grow unless they are planted. The river, bringing down light-colored earth from South America's interior, is turned silvery gray by reflection of the ever-present misty clouds and from this it gets its name, Rio de la Plata or River of Silver.

Flower Stands Filled

Early spring has brought warm, sunny days with an exhilarating nip in the air. Sidewalk cafes are appearing once more. Policemen's white gloves and arm bands gleam brighter than ever in the little towers from which they direct the city's swift automobile traffic.

On every downtown corner now, flower stands are filled with huge eastern lilies, yellow poppies and pink carnations. The narrow cross-streets, where hurrying crowds compete dangerously for the right of way with plunging automobiles, provide a relief from the continuous sunlight.

Buenos Aires, above all, is a city of plenty. As you walk down the street, you see windows full of delicacies of every imaginable kind. Great heaps of chocolates and other sweets are a common sight.

Buenos Aires never suffered from war shortages. You could always get such things as electric irons, radios, alarm clocks. On the whole, this country was less affected materially by the war than any other country in the world.

Seven to Be Named to Hall of Fame Thursday From This Year's Candidates For Honor

By Trudi McCullough

New York (AP).—In an open air colonnade on the New York University campus, overlooking the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, bronze busts and tablets of the Hall of Fame stand as permanent tribute to a selected few among the great men and women of America.

Seventy-three persons are represented there now. Seven may join them this year, a seven culled from a list of 130 nominations. Selections will be announced next Thursday.

This year's nominees (who must have been dead 25 years) cover an extremely wide range. Women range from Susan B. Anthony, reformer and suffragist, and Emily Dickenson, poet, to Sacajawea, heroine of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Mary Mapes Dodge, editor and juvenile author.

First Elections In 1900

Men nominated range from Stonewall Jackson; Booker T. Washington; John Brown, abolitionist hero; Walter Reed, conqueror of yellow fever, and Theodore Roosevelt to Marshall Field, merchant; Philip D. Armour, merchant, meat packer and philanthropist; John Adams Beckley, iron manufacturer of the Monitor's armor plate; John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home"; Peter Cartwright, Methodist circuit rider, and Henry M. McCracken, former New York University chancellor and originator of the Hall of Fame.

WHERE GREAT LIVE ON
. . . who'll be next?

Dr. McCracken's idea was financed by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould) and the first elections were held in 1900.

This is how Americans considered worthy of the Hall of Fame are elected:

Every five years the director, through the press, invites the public to make nominations which are submitted to the senate of New York University.

Every name "seconded" by this senate is put on a list to be sent to the electors, who are appointed by the senate and comprise approximately 100 distinguished citizens in all professions and callings from all over the United States. It is necessary for a name to get a three-fifths vote.

"Each name thus chosen is inscribed in the Hall of Fame," states the handbook, "unless disapproved before November 1 by a majority of the voting members of the senate." The final veto power never has been exercised.

Authors Most Numerous

"Of those already elected, authors are most numerous, totaling 16. Statesmen run a close second with 15. Scientists are next with 8. There are six in the classification "actors, painters, sculptors, musicians, and five each of "soldiers and sailors," "discoverers and inventors," "educators," "preachers and theologians." There are four "lawyers and jurists," three "philanthropists and reformers," and one each of "engineers" and "explorers." Only seven women have been elected.

As the years have passed, the Hall of Fame has amended some of its original provisions for election. Three of the chief changes were the inclusion of women and naturalized Americans and changing the margin of time after death at which a person becomes eligible from 10 to 25 years.

This last provision, with an eye to getting the full benefit of a quarter century's perspective, accounts for the noticeable lack of military men and statesmen of the last World War. Indeed, Admiral George Dewey, hero of the Spanish-American War, is only this year being proposed.

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Atom Power Can Destroy Or Humanize

Continued from Page 1

This means that there is no reason to hope that atomic power units for normal uses can be built that will weigh less than perhaps 50 tons. Driving cars or airplanes of ordinary size by atomic power must thus be counted out.

Prominent among advantages of atomic power are the extraordinarily low rate of fuel consumption and consequent low cost, wide flexibility and easy control of the rate at which power is developed and complete absence of smoke or noxious fumes.

When completely consumed, the fission energy available from a pound of uranium is equivalent to over a thousand tons of coal.

With the prewar price of uranium oxide at roughly $3 per pound and coal at $3 per ton, this would mean the economical use of uranium as fuel if only one part in a thousand of its available energy is used. Actually we should expect the first plants built to deliver atomic power to be considerably more efficient.

In considering the economic aspects there are many other factors. First is the capital cost. Clearly if one must charge what is spent in research and development, this is high.

Compares to Coal

If, however, one looks down the line to a billion dollar a year national industry based on atomic power, the Nation can afford a considerable investment. When development is done, it appears not unlikely that the cost of building and maintaining a large scale atomic power plant may compare favorably with that of a coal consuming plant.

Much remains to be learned regarding the metallurgical and other technical problems involved in constructing a successful plant to transform fission energy efficiently into high temperature heat. Materials to be used may be expensive. Designs are essentially simple. An inherent advantage of the atomic power unit is that the heat sources, uranium blocks, can readily be maintained at any desired temperature regardless of how rapidly the heat is being removed. This means a relatively small size heater unit will be needed and that corrosion due to excessive heating is controllable.

Explosions such as destroyed Hiroshima cannot occur accidentally. Dangers of explosions of the "boiler" type with atomic power are about the same as with a steam plant—practically negligible if plants are designed and handled by competent engineers.

There is, however, real possibility of damage to operating personnel from ionizating rays emitted by the plant itself and by all materials taken out. That is the problem of the radium and X-ray workers.

All this points toward using atomic power first in relatively large units where careful engineering and health supervision can be given. An obvious suggestion is its application to the power and heat supply of cities and large industrial plants.

Atomic power is just one more step along the path of technological progress, may be the supreme gift of physical science to the modern age.

Sets New Patterns

It is noteworthy that the effect of atomic power is to force human society into new patterns:

1. Society adapted for survival is one in which cooperation occurs between diverse groups spread over large areas.

2. The need for ever increasing training and education at all levels. It is no disparagement of American engineers that most developments that led to victory, such as radar, submarine detection, rockets, and especially the atomic bomb, had to be led by men whose scientific knowledge is far in advance of that supplied by our technical schools and industries.

To compete in the modern world more people need more training. Of greater importance is more education for leadership. Citizens as well as leaders need to understand the problems and human needs of all nations.

3. Only that society can be strong whose objectives include developing the full usefulness of all of its people in enriching the common life.

Must Move Ahead

In the atomic age, it is necessary for us to maintain our fullest strength. If selfish interests or an ill-adapted form of government should prevent our growth, some other nation or group that can develop thus more rapidly will pass us by.

You will note that these factors which give strength to society are precisely those that characterize the highest type of citizen: Cooperation, education, service. The central objective is contribution to the common welfare.

My point is this: Development of the atomic bomb is merely the most recent important step of that steady progression of science that is compelling man to become human—for he must pay careful attention to cooperation, education and the welfare of society if he is to thrive under the conditions that science imposes.

If we let ourselves grow as thus indicated, the civilization of the atomic age promises to be the richest history has known, not only with regard to material bounty but also in its cultivation and appreciation of the truest human values.

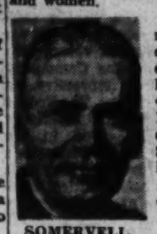
Distributed by International News Service

Somervell, Resignation in, Sums Up ASF Job

'Biggest Business' Reports

By George Connery

GEN. BREHON SOMERVELL last night turned in his final report on the Army Service Forces—a report which covered the biggest year of the world's biggest business: during fiscal 1945 ASF paid out 54 billion dollars and utilized services of an estimated eight million men and women.



SOMERVELL

Somervell's retirement request is in General Marshall's hands, to take effect when the latter retires as chief of staff. Somervell has headed the ASF since its organization in 1942.

ASF's technical services fed, provisioned, housed, equipped and transported America's armies of eight million men. Its administrative branches provided them with courts, policemen, paymasters, bookkeepers, chaplains, libraries and entertainment.

As the war ended, Army Service Forces was struggling with its greatest wartime problem, redeployment. Four million tons of supplies were passing through its hands every month.

Despite every efficiency, the great demands from the Pacific brought tonnages which overloaded storage and rail facilities on the West Coast. The overflow had to be moved through New Orleans and even East Coast ports.

The report summarizes the problem:

"Altogether, the ASF operated 111 depots and subdepots, handling over four million tons of supplies each month. The most efficient possible methods of handling such large quantities of supplies received constant attention.

"Aisle space was reduced, items were carefully relocated to permit use of space and each individual piece was so located and listed that its exact place was known when necessary. The use of mechanical equipment instead of hand methods brought with it many improvements in the handling of supplies. As a result, the tonnage handled by the average warehouse employe during the year increased from 4 to 6 tons."

During this period ASF was servicing two billion dollars worth of material a month, delivering it where needed around the world. Nearly a million separate items were on its lists, and it procured equipment and supplies in greater variety and quantity than any other organization ever had attempted to purchase and distribute.

Big Business Helps

To help it in this job of management, ASF went to America's big business for methods and techniques. First, they were trimmed and tailored to the military machine. Then, ASF's own experts invented new systems or developed old ones.

Now, Somervell's report says, American business itself is adopting many of the ideas tried out by Army Service Forces.

The report makes constant reference to what Somervell calls the "brash and boastful" slogan of ASF: "The Impossible We Do at Once; the Miraculous Takes a Little Longer."

In its first year, the year of speed and preparation, the ASF chief says the first part of the slogan was fulfilled. "The ASF built plants, tooled them and manned them, designed the new weapons and put them into mass production. The new Army was housed, clothed, fed. We were on our way."

The report continues:

Now came the second test. Having started, could ASF maintain its tempo of accomplishment? Could all the new weapons and supplies be turned out in sufficient quantity for our mass Army, on time?

By this time, Somervell says, ASF had been recast more than once and only the producers were left. "All others had to go, to make way for men who believed in the slogan, men with enough self-confidence, conceit or egoism if you will, to convince themselves that they could accomplish the impossible at once."

Few Regular Army

Only a small percentage of these producers came from the Army—at the end of the second year only 8 per cent of ASF's officers were Regular Army men.

Those who carried the big load were from industry, railroads, steamship lines, universities, banks, businesses and the professions.

"Not one among these new officers, however, had ever faced anything as vast and as demanding as the job before him," the report goes on. "Never in human experience had men attempted to do so much so fast, to manufacture on so immense a scale, to ship so many tons of freight, to move so many men, to purchase so many millions of dollars worth of anything, to design so many machines, to weld so many diverse activities together and to attempt so much in new and untried devices."

But, by the end of the second year, the ASF had guided American industry and American workers to new production accomplishments. There was no longer doubt as to the outcome of the war but it still had not been won.

That was the situation in June of 1944, when ASF moved into its third year.

There followed what Somervell describes as miracles.

The Signal Corps, with help from other services, pushed ahead with radar and its practical application gave deadly accuracy to our attack.

The "VT" fuse was in action, a device that exploded a shell at the proper distance from the target.

Recoilless cannon, light enough to be carried by infantrymen, were produced in time to take part in the final victories.

The commanding general described in some detail what various ASF services contributed to the year of victory.

The plans and operations division made over-all logistics arrangements. "It had to make these plans with full knowledge that nothing is predictable in war except change and that its plans would have to be revised again and again."

"Wherever a soldier fired a shot, laid down an airstrip, landed on a beach, threw a bridge across a river, captured an enemy strongpoint or opened a can of rations, he was actually accomplishing the end result of plans laid down long before by the unsung and largely unknown officers in this smoothly operating division."

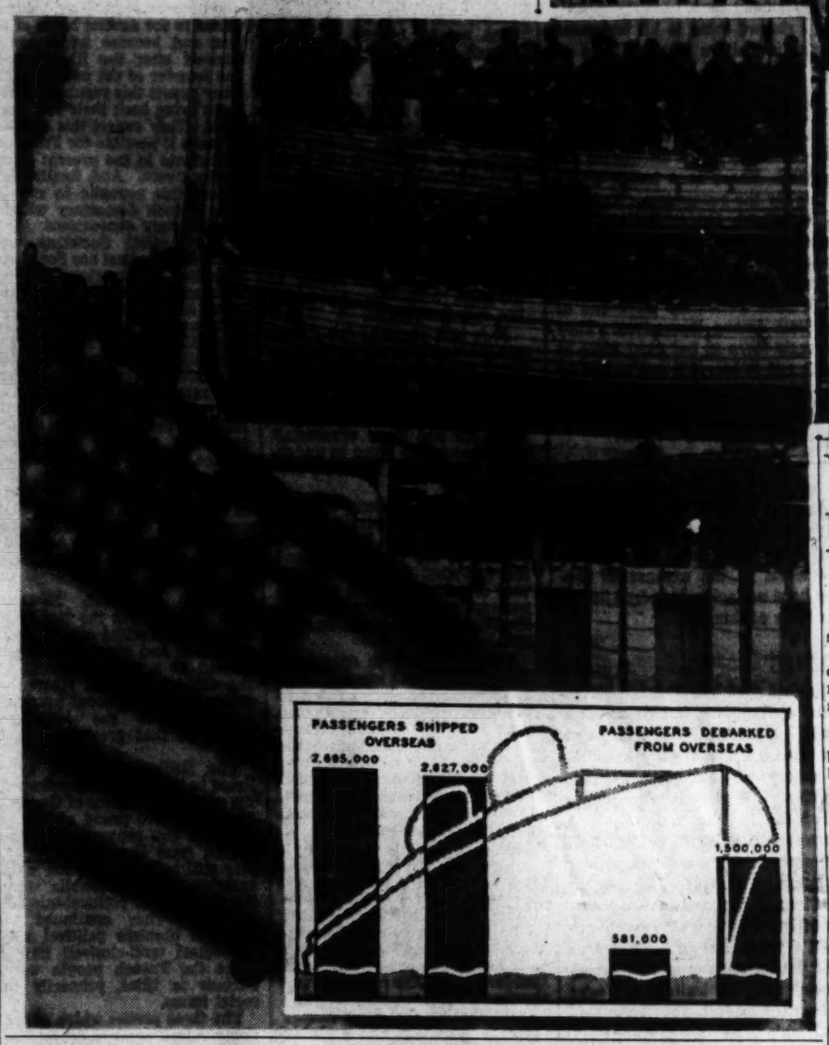
The personnel division, now engaged in separating soldiers from service, was the same organization that originally processed them into the Army and later redistributed them throughout the country.

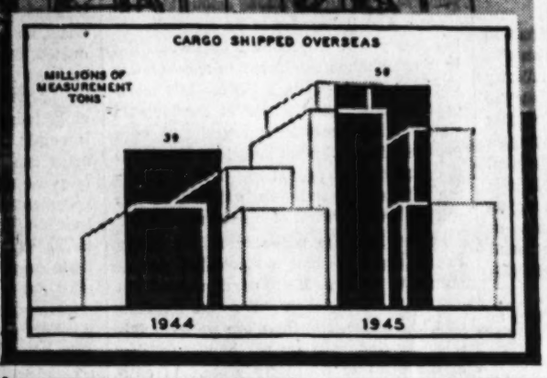
The training division and its predecessors prepared more than three million men and women for special duties and for combat. It trained 1743 specialists for jobs in the atomic bomb laboratories, qualified 86 per cent of the illiterates inducted into the Army, and set up schools or courses for 360 separate specialties.

One example of transportation corps' accomplishments: It moved more than 22 million troops in this country by train, 800,000 by bus. It also shipped overseas more than seven million military and civilian personnel and moved 318 million short tons of freight in the United States.

Overseas cargo handled by transportation corps totaled 124 measurement tons.

Most spectacular project of the war, of course, was developed under supervision of ASF's corps of engineers, the so-called Manhattan project which handled the atomic bomb.





Wants to Go Home After 25 Years But Can't

This Briton Knows U. S. and Capital

By Morton P. Gudebrod

New York (AP).—Sir Gerald Campbell, G. C. M. G., retires Wednesday after a long and illustrious career in the British diplomatic service. But he won't go right home. He can't.

CAMPBELL

"My relatives say they can't find any place for us to live in England," says the sprightly, 66-year-old diplomat who came to the United States in 1920 as the youngest consul-general in the British service and who has filled various high posts in this country ever since. Since 1942 he has held the twin offices of British Minister in Washington and special assistant to the British Ambassador.

Sir Gerald, who will spend the winter with his wife and daughter near San Diego, Calif., admits that 25 years in America have all but robbed him of his British accent; taught him a lot about Americans and something about visiting Englishmen, too.

"I'm glad the war has stopped English lecturers from coming over here and telling Americans what's wrong with them," he observes. "They never did good and often did harm—but Americans love speeches.

"You know, I think what we need for a few years is freedom from speech, rather than freedom of speech."

Miss Real U. S.

Renowned as a public speaker himself, Sir Gerald confesses he has delivered some 2000 addresses throughout this country, "a high tribute to the digestive capacity of American audiences."

He thinks a foreign diplomat stationed in Washington doesn't get to see the real United States at all.

"Washington is a country in itself," he feels. "As one taxi man there told me, 'Government people wouldn't have come to Washington in the first place if they had happy home lives.'

"So I was fortunate in spending nine years in New York and another nine in San Francisco. That's how I really got to know Americans. I suppose half the Americans I know call me a son-of-a-soandso.

Right Approach Needed

"Now if more foreign envoys could get away from Washington and get on son-of-a-soandso terms with Americans, there'd be a lot more international amity. They'd learn not to think the exuberant American means everything he says."

Sir Gerald takes no sweetness-and-light view of current problems. He believes they can be settled, though, if approached in the right way.

"If we tackle present economic troubles on an economic, rather than a political basis, we'll get ahead that much faster."

He thinks the atomic bomb is likely to end wars for a long time to come, but worries about the new kinds of trouble atomic energy might bring.

"We've got to have something to struggle for but if we've conquered war and nearly conquered nature, what will be left for us to do? If we had to work only three hours a day and all had sweet dispositions, life would be unbearable."

Sir Gerald looks forward to settling down next spring somewhere near London, but admits his years in central-heated America have made him "a little apprehensive of the English climate."

The Campbells will motor to California, with Sir Gerald driving—the first time he has attempted such a feat, although he has visited all 48 States.

Somewhat ruefully, he admits he hasn't decided how to spend the leisure of his retirement after such an active life.

"Perhaps I shall get a microscope and peer into it," he says. "But I don't know whether it will be bugs or botany."

London Paper Protests Action To Headquarter UNO in U. S.

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

London.—A long protest against the decision to establish permanent headquarters of the United Nations Organization in the United States this week appeared as the lead editorial in The Manchester Guardian, one of England's more influential and liberal newspapers.

The protest was the first to be made public since Philip J. Noel-baker, British member of the executive committee, was voted down nine to three in the recent committee session in London. France and the Netherlands voted with Britain against the proposal, while Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia supported the proposal. The United States and Canada abstained from voting.

Analyzing the motives behind these votes, The Guardian asserts that Russia wanted to keep UNO headquarters outside Europe because "Russia is, in the last resort, not interested in Europe." Russia's policy is designed to destroy Europe's unity and her chief fear is that Western Europe may rival her dominant position, the editorial stated.

Other nations voted for reasons largely geographical, according to The Guardian and the effect was that "the center of power and government in the affairs of men passed from the Old World to the New."

The editorial then argued that the decision was a mistake because San Francisco is too far from Europe, that it is Europe that most of all needs a focus of law and international authority, that the cost of living in the United States is too high for foreign delegates and newspapermen and the American press is not sufficiently impartial, "while its methods are hardly calculated to improve international relations."

The Guardian added that it would be disastrous if European countries came to look on UNO as just another expensive American hobby. To make it fulfill Europe's hopes, UNO should be established in the heart of Europe. The permanent seat of UNO should not be within the territory of one of the great powers, the editorial said.

The Guardian hoped that the executive committee's decision might be changed by some resistance movement in the assembly, such as that led by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia against the great powers right to veto.

Vets' Cases Spotlight Lax Guardianship Laws

By Jane Eads
Associated Press Staff Writer

Thousands of children are being cheated because of poor guardianship laws or the way the laws are administered.

Guardians are appointed by the courts to act for people who—because they're too young, or incompetent—are unable to exercise their rights to benefit by their property or to take adequate care of themselves.

Naturally there are thousands of upright, responsible guardians, but—

The Veterans Administration (VA) reports cases where soldiers' benefits for minor dependents have been mishandled.

The Government's Children's Bureau reports more cases of abuse and neglect.

There are two main unsatisfactory conditions:

1. POOR administration of minor's estate—which runs from embezzlement to unwise investments.

2. POOR living conditions—ranging from simple neglect to instances where a child has to stay out of school to support someone else.

Examples Cited

The Children's Bureau specialist, Mary Stanton, cites the following to show what goes on:

An orphan, seven, inherited an estate of $70,000. Fifteen persons, including the family doctor and former maid, applied to be his guardian.

Of the youngster's annual $4500, $3500 was being expended without court approval. The fund was mostly eaten up by fees for the guardian of the property, the guardian of the person, the attorney for the guardian of the person, and so on.

In another instance, a guardian had an annual income of $10,000 to $15,000 from her wards without being required to see or even know them.

The Children's Bureau is getting $12,000 from Congress to make a study of guardianship laws.

Big Increase Expected

Guardians handle money that comes to minors from a number of sources . . . From Government funds due servicemen's dependents when they are killed, died or are declared incompetent . . . From payments under old-age and survivors' insurance, under the Social Security Act . . . From an inheritance . . . From payments under a divorce agreement . . . From big bank accounts of their own earnings.

Another group of children under guardianship are those involved in civil actions. One probate judge estimates he annually handles 2000 new cases of personal injury to minors.

Since the first World War VA has had 150,000 minor wards under guardianship and expects four or five times that number as a result of this war. VA reports that as of June 30, 1945, more than 42,000 were either under guardianship or legal custodianship.

Guardians have been appointed for 7000 children who receive payments under old age and survivors' insurance totaling more than $85,000 monthly.

Laws Need Scrutiny

Prior to its establishment in 1921, the Veterans Bureau says, no attempt had been made to supervise the use of funds paid to guardians of veterans' minor dependents. Aside from actual embezzlement, and this was no unusual occurrence, the ways in which a guardian could misuse the funds of his ward were legion. VA established its guardianship service by law in 1926.

The Children's Bureau's chief complaint, in instances where guardianship is resorted to, is that seldom is an investigation made as to the fitness of the guardian.

"Legislation bearing upon this vital matter of the guardianship of children, much of it written many years ago, needs scrutiny," the Children's Bureau says.

OES Director Slips Into Job From Missouri

Copyright by Chicago Sun

Another Missourian—and one regarded as very capable in the "Show Me" State—has moved almost unnoticed into a key Government post. He is Federal District Judge John Caskie Collet. His job is director of economic stabilization.

When William H. Davis was eased out for a seemingly brash statement which he actually had not made the Office of Economic Stabilization was made part of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, headed by Missourian John W. Snyder.

The change, however, apparently will be more technical than real. OES will continue to function under Judge Collet about as it did in the past and it is understood that Snyder will leave price and economic decisions to its director.

The bald Missouri judge—here on loan from his judicial circuit—is noted for his shrewd questions, apt stories and determination.

On the district bench Judge Collet saw something of price-control operations in all kinds of cases. He is understood to be a firm believer in price control and to be convinced that a notable job has been done during the war.

The judge likes to tell lawyers about the Missouri Governor who, when told that a man he proposed for the bench was a good carpenter but not much of a lawyer, thought a moment and answered: "I've never heard of a bench yet that wouldn't be benefited by a good carpenter."

V-Bond Drive To Wind Up Great Record

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

The highest financing project in the Nation's history quietly is preparing to close up shop and fade from the bureaucratic scene. Having reposed 46 per cent of the national debt in the strong boxes of 85 million citizens, 15,000 banks and innumerable corporations, the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department will terminate all but a token service December 31.

GAMBLE

Under the leadership of Director Ted R. Gamble this relatively small war agency inspired financial institutions and individuals to invest $135,700,000,000 for defense, war and rehabilitation. Another 12 billion dollars to 15 billion dollars will be added in the Victory Loan being promoted as the division's last big campaign.

Never before has so vast a cross-section of the citizenry become bondholders in their Government. In the first seven loans they purchased $36,500,000,000 in small-denomination bonds and will buy another 4 billion dollars in the coming drive. The Treasury says it has issued 405,000,000 bonds to service people, teachers, doctors, factory workers and a variety of other middle-class folk.

Go Home, Too

Capable, efficient organization of never more than 400 employes at the inconspicuous War Finance Division offices in Washington and a few scattered points throughout the country has carried through successfully this huge financing program. Now the personnel will scatter to home cities and towns. Tom Lane, head of the press and radio sections, already has gone to Los Angeles to fill a post with the United Drug Corp., his place being filled by former Codirector John A. Delehanty. The skeleton organization which Mr. Delehanty will maintain after January 1, will handle permanent set-up to promote continued distribution of Saving Bonds.

The success of the small staff of paid workers could not have been possible, however, but for the vast army of volunteers, speakers and convassers enrolled by central committees set up in every State. Mr. Gamble, himself one of the volunteers, surrounded himself with leaders in newspaper, magazine, movie and radio promotional fields to reach repeatedly every home in the Nation with the message that bonds must be bought to back the fighting men all over the world.

Advertising and editorial columns of all forms of publications were enrolled. Great National newspaper syndicates, outdoor advertising associations, magazine publishers, radio stations and movie corporations went all-out for the seven drives.

Still Offer Savings

Born and nursed amid some opposition, the division has marketed defense, war and victory bonds in small denominations to individuals and larger ones to business and banking and its successor, purposeful skeleton of the parent body, will encourage thrift through continued offerings of Savings Bonds.

Six million volunteers carried out programs in recent drives, according to Robert W. Coyne, field director. While the over-all policies and plans were formulating at the Washington offices, much of the success of the drives resulted from events and methods originating in State and local headquarters.

Intervals between drives were given over both to preparations for succeeding campaigns and interval sales campaigns that have kept a steady flow of bond sales adding millions to the Treasury. In many respects, the preparations for the Victory Loan, starting October 29, have been more thorough and elaborate than all others. The division is winding up its big job with all sections putting in their best licks to make this one take care of all the war-made extra financial drain with dollars to spare.

(as you'll see for yourself—)

Penny is so close to that high-school daughter of yours that it hurts . . . but the pain is pleasant.

She's a minx . . . she's dizzy and daffy and a trial to her family—but what a joy to everybody else!

She's infinite fun . . . and she'll be with you every day now—the brain-child of that versatile cartoonist and slice-out-of-life cutter Harry Haenigsen.

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Our Foreign Policy

President Truman's Navy Day address in New York may best be summed up in his own words: "We seek to use our military strength," he said, "solely to preserve the peace of the world. For we now know that that is the only sure way to make our own freedom secure." We think the President is right, moreover, in assuming that this is the foreign policy favored by a great majority of the people. The chief weakness of the speech, in our opinion, is to be found in its vagueness as to plans for putting this policy into effect.

Navy Day was an appropriate occasion to reiterate that the United States has no plans for aggression, that it seeks self-government for all peoples deprived of that right by force, that it will not recognize any government imposed on a country by a foreign power, that it will work for world-wide freedom of expression and religion, for economic cooperation and joint use of force, if necessary, to keep the peace. The President did well to link these basic aims with the enormous strength that the United States has attained on sea and land. For that strength unquestionably gives this country the foremost responsibility to make the one-world idea a reality.

President Truman certainly senses this responsibility. Yet his thinking does not always seem to be dominated by it. For example, he repeated his Potsdam statement that "we do not seek for ourselves one inch of territory in any place in the world." Then he sharply qualified its meaning by saying that "outside of the right to establish necessary bases for our own protection, we look for nothing which belongs to any other power." That reservation, of course, is intended to cover the Pacific bases which the United States intends to keep for itself. The disturbing fact is that when the President narrowed his comment to a specific problem in the preservation of future peace, he dropped down from the international plane to the national plane.

We have previously noted that it is extremely difficult for other countries to understand why the most powerful Nation in the world needs a great array of bases on the far side of the Pacific for its own protection. By that line of reasoning we justify the Russian bid for control of the Balkans and a foothold in Africa. We encourage other countries to reach out to every part of the globe for strategic positions to strengthen their defense systems. The end result of this process is almost certain to be not more security but less.

Pacific bases for the preservation of peace are certainly essential. But we have committed the preservation of peace to an international agency—the United Nations. If this new peace system is to mean anything, surely the emphasis should be upon international control of bases for the preservation of world peace.

The President's discussion of the atomic bomb also seemed out of key with his generalizations. This new weapon, he said, "makes the development and application of our policy more urgent than we could have dreamed six months ago." Its possession by the United States, he added, must be regarded as a "sacred trust." Yet there was nothing more definite as to our fulfillment of this great responsibility than that discussions, looking toward a free exchange of fundamental scientific information, will start in the near future. The process of manufacturing the atom bomb, the only aspect of its development that remains secret, is not to enter into the discussions.

We cannot help thinking that action taken by the Administration falls far short of what is needed to carry out the policies that the President has outlined. The real test of whether these policies shall guide the world to peace will be whether there is vigorous leadership toward their actual application.

D. C. Model

A booklet entitled *Housing Goals* has been sent out to some 400 mayors of cities by the National Housing Agency. No doubt it will prove highly useful to local officials who are working out postwar housing policies. For the great majority of our cities, as the NHA points out, "do not provide a completely satisfactory setting for modern living." They are overcrowded, carelessly planned and plagued by slums. All of them need extensive face-lifting and the development of modern housing projects for many of their inhabitants.

"If we can assure a high level of home-building activity, aimed at meeting all our housing needs," says the NHA, "the chances in favor of a fully employed and prosperous Nation will be greatly reinforced. And through a better-housed population in better-planned communities we will have developed a great resource for democratic growth." The NHA's arguments are as persuasive as its advice is useful and sound. But everyone knows that one example is worth many volumes of good advice and counsel. We cannot help thinking that the greatest contribution to better housing in America would be a large-scale demonstration of what can be done and how it should be done.

The place for this demonstration, of course, is the Nation's Capital. Washington has some of the worst slums in America. It is grossly overcrowded and, so far as its older residential areas are concerned, poorly planned. What is probably more important, the Government is entirely free here to demonstrate the great advantages of slum reclamation without having to await the convenience or whim of local authorities. Fortunately, the McCarran-Burton-Capper redevelopment bill for precisely this purpose has already passed the Senate. If the House will speed it to enactment, a most significant demonstration can get under way in time to guide many other cities in similar undertakings.

Good Subsidy News

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is known to favor prompt abolition of those wartime subsidies that were imposed as a means of "rolling back" retail prices of essential foods and putting a brake on rising living costs. Last July when signing a bill providing for additional subsidies President Truman also made it clear that he would approve the dropping of such payments as soon as they were no longer necessary to stimulate war production under existing price ceilings.

Despite official assurances to the contrary, there has been good reason to fear that subsidies would linger on long after the emergency ends. Consequently, it is good news to learn that the butter subsidy of 5 cents per pound, which has been paid to producers since the middle of 1943, is being dropped. On November 8 butter prices at retail will accordingly advance by the amount of the subsidy, plus a small addition to cover profit markups. The next item on the list of rollback subsidies reportedly scheduled for disappearance applies to meats. That, too, will entail advances in retail prices of meats, although not to the full amount of the subsidies. Thereafter quite a number of items remain to be dealt with, such as dairy feed payments that have helped to keep down retail milk prices.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture says that the aim will be to eliminate each subsidy at a time when least damage will be done and to divide the cost of the operation as fairly as possible among consumers, producers and processors. In that case, action should not be long-delayed. For rollback subsidies can be most easily dropped at a time when buying demand is strong and consumers are able to absorb higher production costs. Moreover, the transition from a war to a peacetime economy reduces the pressure for an increased food output and makes it no longer necessary to depend to the same extent upon high-cost marginal producers. Finally, extensive employment of subsidies to keep down food costs are incompatible with maintenance of a free economy. Official controls over production and prices are indispensable accompaniments of a subsidized food program. Such subsidies may be justified as emergency expedients in wartime, but as a general policy designed to maintain living costs at artificially low levels at the expense of taxpayers, they have no legitimate place in the American scheme of things.

Bad Name

Vidkun Quisling died last Tuesday before a firing squad at Akershus, but he leaves a name that will live for many centuries as an opprobrious word. It has already been absorbed into almost every European language as a common noun. It appears in its proper alphabetical place in *The New Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary*, published in 1944, and beyond any doubt will also appear in all subsequent editions of other dictionaries. The Funk & Wagnalls lexicographers even sanction the use of a verb "to quisling." As a noun quisling is defined as "any traitor," but it seems to us that it connotes a special kind of traitor—one who betrays his country in exchange for a kind of puppet rulership under the invader.

Thus he becomes one of those men whose crimes or follies makes such an impression on the popular imagination that the sins are commemorated even after the sinners themselves are forgotten. To such a class belong Pandarus of Troy, Captain Burke of Edinburgh, and the fierce but obscure Justice Lynch. To a slightly different group belong Captain Boycott, the Irish agent who ran afoul of Parnell's Land League; the English watchmaker, Christopher Pinchbeck, who incurred the anger and contempt of his fellow craftsmen, and the energetic General Martinet, who invented an especially strenuous and disagreeable form of close-order drill, and perhaps the amiable and benevolent Dr. Guillotin.

A more agreeable order of immortality belongs to those men who have given their names to simple articles of everyday use, such as Mr. Doily and the Earl of Sandwich. Happy, too, is the memory of those who have given their names to articles of clothing like Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Burberry, Earl Spencer, Lord Raglan, and General Havelock, whose little device for protecting the head from the sun has been adopted by our Waves and Wacs as a means of protection from rain. Less agreeable, perhaps, seeing the mess that science has now got us into, are the personal names contributed to scientific terminology, Volta, Ampere, Coulomb and so on. Almost endless are the lists of doctors who have given their names to plants or flowers—Bright, Addison, Little, Vincent and so on—and of horticulturalists who have given their names to plants—Poinsett, Forsythe, Begon, etc.—and the cooks who have given their names to dishes.

But none of these names is likely to be as universally used as Quisling. Its only rival for universality perhaps would be Caesar, which in one form or another, kaiser, czar, and so on, exists in almost every language of the world.

AUTUMN CHANGE

Somnolent are tree and bush,
Air itself is in a hush,
Quiet rests on everything
Where the earth is listening
As to some expected word.

There is not a single bird,
Wings a-tilt and lifting high,
Curving up against the sky.
Even water in the lake
Lies there only half-awake.

Quiet water, quiet trees,
No leaf moving, for no breeze
Lifts its languid hand to shake
All their sleeping tongues awake.
Tree and water, bush and bird
Wait for autumn's secret word.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL.

The Real Surrender

Doenitz surrendered Germany's arms. Robert Ley has surrendered something more vital and more significant—the ideology which led the German people to aggression and to disaster. Arms can be wrested from a beaten people; ideas are less easy to take away. Yet the ideas which dominated the Germans, which diverted them from the cultural growth of their fellow men and turned them back to the discarded savageries of a primitive past—these, and not the German people, are our mortal enemies. And it is these that must be uprooted, extinguished, taken away from the life of Germany, before that nation can once more resume its proper partnership in the society of mankind.

Robert Ley has left as a legacy to his people the renunciation of Nazi ideology. His conversion is not to be dismissed because it came within the shadow of death; it was motivated by no hope of earthly salvation. There is a ring of conviction, of the fanaticism characteristic of the Nazi mind, in the remorse expressed by this unhappy culprit just before he put an end to his own misguided life. It does not follow, of course, that he spoke for his people, simply because he spoke to them. The signs of genuine remorse are pitifully scarce among the Germans. And it remains to be seen whether his legacy will be accepted by them. But it is nonetheless significant in spite of this uncertainty. Ley was a leader—and moreover an intellectual leader of considerable stature. His recantation may be at once portentous and of great influence. It carries the impact of a revelation. And it points the inescapable and only way toward the spiritual regeneration of his countrymen.

Robert Ley has rediscovered the Christianity which is not a theological dogma but a way of life. He has rediscovered the meaning of conscience. "We have forsaken God," he wrote, and therefore we were forsaken by God. We put our human volition in the place of His godly grace. In anti-Semitism we violated a basic commandment of His creation." Here is a negation of the whole arrogant doctrine of supremacy which was the nexus of the Nazi cult. Anti-Semitism was merely one of the earliest and ugliest manifestations of the disease which warped and subverted the German mind. Its terrible consequences there afford a tragic lesson for all peoples among whom the virus may exist.

It was this same Robert Ley who wrote but a few years ago: "Only what Adolf Hitler, our Fuehrer, commands, allows, or does not allow is our conscience. We have no understanding for him who hides behind an anonymous conscience, behind God, whom everybody conceives according to his own wishes." And now Robert Ley has learned that the individual human spirit is, after all, supreme, that there can be no denial of individual responsibility. It was the surrender of self to the dictates of an earthly leader that was the undoing of the German people. It is the reassertion of the sovereign dignity and worth of the individual human conscience which alone will restore Germans to fellowship among men.

Ley said a shrewd thing in his testament: "It is unwise to believe it possible to exterminate anti-Semitism with histrionic trials, no matter how skillfully they are conducted. On the contrary, one will achieve the opposite . . . unless one has courage to solve the Jewish problem by public discussions and enlightenment." There is a lesson and a legacy in this for the conquerors. The Germans can be helped; but in the end they must work out their own regeneration. Ley's testament should be blazoned on all the lintels of their doorposts. Its words are words which have welled up from one of their own, from among themselves. They must not merely learn it, but must come to understand it and to accept it and to live by it. This will be their real surrender. And only when they are thus disarmed and recreated will our own victory be real.

Finnish Crisis

By Joachim Joesten

War Responsibility

FINLAND IS IN the throes of her first serious crisis since the conclusion of the armistice more than a year ago. The crisis, which has been brewing for several months, was suddenly brought to the world's attention by a report from Stockholm that President Mannerheim had resigned. Helsinki issued an immediate denial, stating that Mannerheim had merely turned over his duties to Premier Juho K. Paasikivi because of illness.

The truth is somewhere between the newspaper report and the official denial. Mannerheim's illness is real—he was hospitalized in September because of a grave catarrhal infection—but his impaired health does not necessitate a retirement, for the President's functions are purely decorative. He has not resigned either, but may do so before long, not for reasons of health, though.

MANNERHEIM'S POSITION has long been paradoxical, and it may soon become impossible. Leading members of his own cabinet, in particular the Communist Minister of Interior Yrjoe Leino, regard him as the country's No. 1 war criminal and freely express this view in private. If the President steps down, it is quite possible that he will be arraigned in the course of the great "house-cleaning" which has only just begun.

It is this purge of the fallen, pro-German regimes of the war years which has precipitated the present crisis. Under the terms of the armistice, Finland is bound to prosecute the leading collaborationists and "war criminals," and Moscow has given to understand that it will brook no further delay.

The general tendency in Finland after defeat was to let bygones be bygones. With the exception of the Communists and the left-wing Social-Democrats, very few Finns wanted to exact personal responsibility from the ill-advised leaders of the war period.

This reluctance to apprehend and try the alleged war criminals, became the principal irritant in the otherwise fairly smooth and close relations between Finland and the Soviet Union since the armistice. The Russians, who hold the whip hand in the Allied Control Commission in Helsinki, looked on for a while and then demanded action—or else.

Spurred by this virtual ultimatum, the Finnish Diet last May set up a special investigating body, the so-called "Hornborg Committee" (so named after its chairman, Eric Hornborg, a Swedish-Finnish lawyer and newspaper publisher), which rendered a lengthy report on war responsibilities on July 28. The report charged that some former leaders "passively and probably consciously" allowed Finland to drift into Hitler's war, but it studiously refrained from naming personalities. The better part of the 256-page report was marked "secret," and only a carefully censored version was released for publication, with the result that charges of a "whitewash job" were widely made.

While the Hornborg Committee was belaboring the war guilt issue, Mr. Leino on July 4 startled the country with disclosure of an alleged military plot to overthrow the Paasikivi government. He specifically accused the general staff of the army, and its commander in chief, Gen. Axel E. Heinrichs, of having set up secret arms caches all over the country with a view to an armed uprising. As a result, General Heinrichs was forced to resign and some 200 persons, including a score of high officers, were taken into custody.

WHAT WITH THE FAILURE of the Hornborg Committee to level specific charges at specific individuals and the sensation caused by the discovery of the army plot, the political atmosphere in Finland was heavily charged throughout the summer. When, in addition, the Soviet chairman of the Allied Control Commission, Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanoff, formally protested the delay in bringing war criminals to trial, Paasikivi reversed his stand on the war-guilt issue. On August 15, he submitted to the Diet a bill authorizing the formation of special courts to try the former political leaders responsible for the war. The bill was passed despite heavy opposition, and the first trials are scheduled to take place early in November.

Thus far, only five persons have have been impeached before the court. They are Ryti, Rangell, Tanner, Edwin Linkomies, another former Premier, and the last Finnish envoy in Berlin, T. M. Kivimaeki. Several others, however, are also listed for trial, including in particular former Foreign Minister Henrik Ramsay and former Defense Minister General Karl Rudolf Walden. Conviction of the latter, longtime friend and right-hand man of Mannerheim, would almost certainly lead to the President's resignation.

If Mannerheim does step down, the man most likely to succeed him is Paasikivi, who has proved himself one of the most skillful statesmen of our time. However, Paasikivi is hard to dispense with in his present position as Premier. A moderate, even conservative politician, despite his pro-Russian policies, he is accepted by both the Left and the Right. He is more valuable to Finland as Premier than he would be in the exalted, but powerless, role of President.

The French Fourth Republic

By Andre Visson

The Struggle For Lasting Peace

THE IMPLICATIONS of the French elections are likely to be infinitely more important for the future of Western Europe than were the elections in Britain.

The British people swung to the left without disrupting the political, economic and social "normalcy" of Great Britain. The French people swung to the left in order to restore political, economic and social "normalcy" in France. The French nation passed through many ordeals in the past, but in the process developed the spirit of national greatness.

IT WAS BECAUSE the Third Republic, during the last decades, squandered French greatness and lamentably ended up in military and moral capitulation, that the French voted for a Fourth Republic. They expressed their confidence in General de Gaulle because he saved France's honor in the darkest hours of the war and because he presented himself after the liberation as the founder of the new republic. They expect this republic to help them bring back their lost grandeur. They expect this republic to make it possible for France to participate in the present struggle for peace. And, finally, they expect this republic to rejuvenate French democracy without revolutionary concussions.

The Radical Socialists—who are neither radical nor Socialists, according to American political terminology—could not read the signs of the new times. The backbone of the Third Republic, they still continued to live on the foundation of their old politics, principles and sentiments. They still retained the confidence of many foreign diplomats who looked to them as the best known factor of stability in prewar France. But they had lost the confidence of their countrymen. The second strongest political party in 1936—when they had 113 seats out of 618—they fell down to 25 in the Constituent Assembly which will number 586 members.

THEIR LEADER, Edouard Herriot, who was the last hope of anti-De Gaullist circles, both in France and abroad, has been elected by a narrow margin in the district of Lyon, where he enjoyed an exceptional personal popularity as the long-time mayor of that great industrial city.

The Radical Socialists were living in the past. Remembering the popular ambitious of General Boulanger, and proud of having achieved the separation of the church from the state in 1905, they still believed that the main enemies of the Republic were the church and political-minded generals. They continued to think in obsolete political and ideologieal (anti-clerical) terms, while the French people were anxious to think primarily in social terms.

The three parties which polled the greatest number of votes—Communists, Socialists and Popular Republicans—all offered to their voters a collectivist solution for France's acute economic and social problems. But the three colectivisms are substantially different.

The collectivism of the Communists is of a totalitarian conception. It appealed to 5,004,121 Frenchmen and women, who sent 152 deputies to the Constituent Assembly. About 26 per cent of the French voters. (19,661,515) backed the Communist program. It is an impressive, but not surprising figure. The French Communists benefited greatly by the part they played in the resistance during the occupation, and since the liberation they have been able to make political capital out of the growing inflation and out of the bitterness in millions of French homes caused by the black market. They have doubled their forces since 1936, when they elected 72 deputies out of 618. But we should not forget that they were practically as strong in 1928 as they were in 1936. They then gathered 11 per cent of the votes (1,064,000), and if their representation in the chamber was then reduced to 2.1 per cent (13 deputies out of 613), it was only because they could make no political deals with other parties on the second ballot. Arithmetically they should have been entitled to 66 seats in 1928.

AFTER HITLER'S attack on Russia in 1941, they played a prominent part in the French Resistance. When the National Council of the Resistance was established in Paris in May, 1943, they obtained four seats out of a total of 16 in the council. This was then believed to be fairly representative of their effective forces in the Resistance. And it is interesting to note that their adherents in the national elections were almost exactly in the same proportion as their adherents in the Resistance.

Since liberation the Communists devoted their efforts to using both the trade unions which they control and the fighting resistance units which they have created. It is rather significant that out of the five million votes which they polled, only 2,321,000 went to the Communist Party.

The rest—2,700,000 votes—were obtained by various Communist - controlled resistance groups affiliated with the Communist Party, but which entered the elections under titles of their own.

The Communists in the Assembly will constitute a very strong, because well-disciplined, opposition, the importance of which should not be either overlooked or overrated. But those superficial or misinformed observers of French affairs who were always seeing a French Red behind every desk in France, should be reassured. As long as the French remain able freely to express their opinions and continue to attach great value to political freedom—of which they were deprived for five years—France will not go Communist.

Two other non-Communist collectivist solutions are offered to the French by the Socialists and the Catholic Socialists (Republican Popular Movement).

The Socialists have been able to consolidate the effective force they had in 1936. At that time they had 155 deputies out of 618. Last Sunday they obtained 151 seats out of 586. They advocate a middle-of-the-road collectivism, respecting political freedom and human dignity. Since Leon Blum's return to France, they have cautiously moved away from the Communist avoiding any break which could lead to social strife, but anxious to emphasize their political individuality. They represent those classic Frenchmen who were, since the beginning of this country, moving "to the Left, always to the Left—but not further." They will undoubtedly play the key part in France's political life, but while they advocate very important social structural reforms, they do not constitute a really new political factor. They are rather an old factor brought to the fore by new conditions.

THE ONLY REALLY new factor in French politics are the Popular Republicans (MRP) who, in last Sunday's elections, made a bid for tomorrow's leadership. Yesterday's numerically insignificant party of Christian Democrats has grown into the third strongest party with tremendous political and social potentialities. In the popular vote they polled, 4,500,000 votes, the greatest of any single party.

It is the first French party of the Left which dared to break with the political traditions of the French Republic and to associate political ideology with religious philosophy. They, too, support social structural reforms. They, too, favor nationalization of key French industries, the owners of which failed to fulfill their social duties in the prewar France. During the occupation the French industrialists did not have the opportunity to play a part similar to that played by both the American and British industrialists in the national war effort. And now they are being called on to pay both for their voluntary and involuntary sins as well as for the hardships of inflation. But at the same time the Popular Republicans are putting the emphasis on human rights and Christian principles. In an overwhelmingly Catholic country they want to be a nonsectarian party of Christian or—even still broader—"religious Socialists." For the first time in their history the French have been offered an opportunity to vote simultaneously for Joan of Arc and for the principles of the French Revolution.

Social progress combined with spiritual rejuvenation is exactly what France needs. And many other European countries need it too. The Popular Republicans who describe themselves as a Movement, rather than a party, have a very good chance if they are able to produce really great leaders.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Army Inequalities

It has come to our attention that certain inequalities exist between officers and enlisted men upon and after their return to civilian life. As men receiving treatment in an Army general hospital for service-incurred disabilities, the following notorious facts are of no therateutic value.

1. All officers being released for disability, regardless of the extent of disability, received retirement pay of 75 per cent of their base pay as officers. This means a minimum for a second lieutenant of $112.50 per month, increasing progressively at the rate of 5 per cent every three years for 30 years. Enlisted men eligible for disability pensions receive a minimum of $11.50 per month. An enlisted man discharged with 100 per cent disability received $115 per month, or $2.50 more than the minimum retirement pay for a second lieutenant. All officers retired are assured of this 75 per cent, whereas enlisted men receiving disability discharges are not even guaranteed the minimum of $11.50 per month.

2. The disability pensions of enlisted men are subject to readjustment every six months at which time they must submit to complete medical examinations and surveys of their records. After discharge, officers submit to no further investigations or downward readjustments of retirement pay.

3. All officers upon release from active duty receive terminal leave of accrued leave time up to 90 days. They receive full pay during this time. Officers up to and including the rank of captain also receive full mustering out pay. Enlisted men, regardless of accrued furlough time accumulated because of the exigencies of war, such as prolonged overseas and combat duty or prolonged hospitalization, receive no such terminal leave.

D. S. SHERRY, C. J. BERNSTEM, D. LE ROY, M. H. SMITH, J. E. HENLY, E. A. KOSTYLO, C. FELDE.

Galesburg, Ill., October 10.

Scientist Corps

Before demobilization began the Army and Navy used thousands of technologists and scientists both in and out of uniform. There can be no disagreement with the proposition that they will require the services of thousands in time of peace. For no effort is now being made to transfer scientists into the Regular Navy (or Army so far as I know).

I suggest the formation of a scientist corps. The corps would be headed by top scientists just as the Medical Corps is headed by eminent men of medicine. If the evidence of fruitful research and invention in many competing university and industrial laboratories means anything, it would be fatal to entrust all research and invention to any single outfit. The scientist corps proposed would work with all other scientific agencies, but would be of the Navy and/or Army.

The scientist corps would have transferred to it all those scientists now on active duty who are desired and who wish to remain in the armed services, and, more important, perhaps all those young men soon to be drafted (or commissioned — why not commission in time of peace?) who can demonstrate their scientific competence. Of great immediate importance it would have the military scientific records of those in service available for evaluation, records not available to civilian agencies. Here is a direct route to aid in the development without the Snafu of demobilization of all scientists now and, perhaps, mobilization again 20 years hence.

SCIENTIST, USNR.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 18.

If some of the present war research projects are to continue it may be of some value to consider recommendations made by a scientific worker on the laboratory level of endeavor.

1. Echelons of authority and command should not pyramid so high as to isolate the actual investigator from the important policy-making group. The military services are particularly prone to do this.

2. The system of rewards should be logical. The military have violated this necessity by granting commissions to civilians on the primary basis of chronological age and a promotion system for officers of less than field grade on the basis of length of military service.

3. The laboratories under the direction of military authorities should attain the democratic atmosphere traditional for American research laboratories. The military caste system is particularly inappropriate for the laboratory, where the spirit is one of mutual respect between the lowest and the highest paid worker.

WAR RESEARCH WORKER.

Frederick, Md., Oct. 18.

'Fictitious Divorces'

Anent your editorial on October 14:

The subject of a uniform divorce law is too much to discuss in a newspaper or a letter. Suffice it to say that whether it be desirable or undesirable, it is wholly impractical, in a nation as large as the United States. Those with considerable experience in the field generally believe that it is essentially a local (State) problem.

Whatever may be the correct conclusion on the general proposition stated above, it certainly is a waste of sympathy to become concerned about the predicament of persons who obtain divorces by fraud. However the transaction may be dressed up in language, it is an inescapable fact that if a litigant is represented by even a reasonably competent lawyer there is not the slightest danger of any doubt arising as to whether that client is a married person or a divorced person if he tells the lawyer and the court the truth about his domicile, and about his knowledge as to the whereabouts of the defendant.

Individuals who leave their actual domicile and go to Nevada or any other State merely for the purpose of staying there a sufficient time to lend color to their false testimony that such State is their domicile, it would seem have no proper grounds for complaint if at a later date embarrassment results from the transaction consummated on the basis of their false statements. The same is true when the plaintiff files a false affidavit that the whereabouts of the defendant are unknown and thus fraudulently obtains service by publication.

I respectfully suggest that there exist reasonable grounds to differ from your conclusion that because people frequently commit fraud in that field, the conclusion follows that there ought to be uniformity of divorce laws, or a constitutional amendment transferring that part of domestic relations to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The inclination to add to the functions of the Federal Government must be curbed if that Government is to succeed. Y. D. MATHES.

Washington, Oct. 22.

No Basis for Claims

Industrial Efficiency Not High as Assumed, But Can Climb Swiftly

By Leo Wolman

It is a widely held view in this country that industrial efficiency has advanced enormously since the beginning of the war in 1939. This appears to be the opinion of our Federal Government. The representatives of organized labor speak and write as if notable gains in the efficiency of industry are an established fact.

These assumed gains are considered to be the source from which it should be possible to pay much higher rates of wages than are now being paid. That was what was in W. H. Davis' mind when he made the famous statement about the feasibility of lifting wages some 50 per cent in the next years. Behind the 52-40 formula, the organized labor movement reposes much the same faith in the capacity of industry to absorb 30 per cent increases in wages without raising prices.

The difficulty is that these views and the conclusions drawn from them rest on a misconception of the many things which happen during a war.

War Causes Laxities, Not Indicative of Future

The products which, during the course of the war, record the greatest increases in output and efficiency, are for the most part new products. Many of them were never made before and many were handmade. As the manufacture of such products becomes large-scale and subject to the methods of mass production, efficiency rises to fantastic heights and, measured in terms of output per man or per man-hour, may increase by several hundred or even several thousand per cent. That is what happened to the output of automobiles, per man or per man-hour, long before the war.

But the efficiency achieved in making these new products affords no reliable standards of comparison with the efficiency achieved in manufacturing old products before the war. Nor can it serve as a reliable forecast of efficiency after the war. The fact is that the vast disarrangements caused by war are themselves the source of widespread inefficiencies. Laxity develops in both management and labor.

The very excitement and accelerated pace of wartime activity causes personal demoralization. The insatiable demand for labor which opens the doors to many who normally are unable to work reduces the general level of competence. The great transfer of jobs which follows the war will, for a time at least, have the same effects.

The first postwar task, then, is to overcome these inefficiencies and to restore earlier standards of performance. Few industries enter the period of reconversion assured of their prewar efficiency and many of them know that they will be fortunate if they can begin in 1946 where they left off in 1939.

1919 Furnishes Example, Standard for New Gains

We can learn something about this question from our experience after the last war. For that period, there is available a comprehensive and careful study of production and employment in manufacturing, covering the years 1899-1939, and prepared for the National Bureau of Economic Research by Solomon Fabricant. Comparing 1914, a prewar year, with 1919, a postwar year, he finds that the physical output of factories increased 19 per cent while the number of wage earners employed to produce that output increased 30 per cent. More wage earners and more man-hours were required to make a unit of factory output in 1919 than in 1914.

In other words, manufacturing, the most highly mechanized of our productive activities, was less, not more, efficient in 1919 than in 1914, six years earlier.

It is this record of the aftermath of an earlier war to which we should now pay heed. We now face forces not unlike those which produced the conditions of 1919. If anything, they are more powerful today than they were then. There exists in American industry and labor the capacity to rise to new and unforseen heights in efficiency and total production. But these attainable goals will not be reached unless there is much closer cooperation between labor and industry than we can now count on and unless organized labor drops its accumulated and prospective restrictions of output.

HANG YOUR CLOTHES ON A HICKORY LIMB, BUT DON'T GO NEAR THE WATER

Delay Foolish

Training Act Needed Now To Aid U. S.

By Ernest Lindley

It has been suggested that action on universal military training should await a study of the whole problem of national security by a special commission of civilians. The idea of creating such a commission has attracted many officials, as well as ordinary citizens, who have been struggling to envision what future security may require in the era of radar, long-range bombers, rockets and atomic energy.

LINDLEY

Such an overall assignment, however, would require protracted study. And it is doubtful if any commission, no matter how studious or wise, could give firm answers. There are too many unknown political and technological factors. Who, for instance, could say now whether we ought to put war plants underground? The answer depends partly on progress in developing means of intercepting rockets, partly on progress in regulating and limiting armaments.

It is impossible to say now what kind of military establishment the United States may need 10, or even 5, years hence. But it does not follow that meanwhile we should have none, or that we should give up our place as the world's No. 1 power.

Disarmament Watched

At present, we are in danger of losing the preeminent place we won during the war. This can be checked only by congressional actions providing for a strong military establishment. The essentials include a powerful Navy and Air Force and Army, all backed by reserves of trained manpower and modern weapons; a big program of research and experiment; industrial readiness for war; and outlying bases.

The world is watching to see where our present self-disarmament is going to stop. So far Congress has done little, if anything, to counteract the growing impression that the United States is going to disarm itself almost as completely as after the first World War.

This impression is strengthened when it is reported—quite accurately—that the response of Congress to President Truman's message urging universal military training was chilly.

Some members have urged that the United States first try to obtain an international agreement prohibiting compulsory training. Such a provision might eventually be part of an international agreement regulating armaments.

Measure a Precaution

But if such an agreement is reached, it will be only after long negotiation. The ability of the United States to take the lead in trying to obtain such agreements will depend largely on our own armed strength. If we have universal training, we will be in a much stronger position.

In urging universal training, President Truman was not attempting to forecast the shape of world affairs 10 or 15 years hence. He asked for it as a precautionary measure and to preserve the authority of the United States.

No one could accuse Mr. Truman of being an ultra-nationalist. In the Senate he was one who took the lead in stimulating creation of the United Nations. But he is sitting now where he gets a full view of the obstacles to be overcome and can feel quickly a shrinkage in the influence of the United States.

He is entitled to all the help Congress can give him in conserving the influence of the United States. One form of help for which he has asked is immediate adoption of universal military training. It may not be necessary 10 or 15 years from now. But those who oppose it as an interim precautionary measure should be called upon to show that it would not add to our security and to our influence in shaping the peace.

Home Building Decision May 'Key' Prosperity—Or Add to U. S. Woes

By Mark Sullivan

In the Washington writhings toward reconversion of the country's industry to full peactime production, there has arisen frequent and violent argument about housing. Not about the need for it, nor its important place in the anticipated prosperity. The argument is about the conditions under which the new houses shall be built.

About the need, the facts are admitted and impressive. This country needs as many new homes as would take ten years to build at a rate of 1,250,000 a year.

This accumulated need arises from more than 15 years of deficit in home building. From the beginning of the depression in 1929, until 1941, not as many houses were built as were needed. Then, with the beginning of the war, home building (except by the Government for war purposes) came to a dead stop. Not even the repair of existing houses was practicable. The total deficit of adequate housing today is such as to require the building of more than 12 million homes during the coming ten years.

Conditions Argued

Neither is there argument about the place home construction will have in the coming prosperity. In volume and importance, it leads all other industries. Once we get under way with it, home building will pace the country to a period of maximum industrial production. To get on with home building, and the other industrial activity accompanying it, is a better promise of full employment, achieved by private enterprise, than any artificial legislating of it.

Why then do we not get about it? There are some obstacles that are common to all industries at this time, including lack of materials. Regardless of this, there is violent argument, centering in Washington, about the conditions under which new houses shall be built. The real estate and construction industries say, in effect, "Take the lid off, remove price controls and give us a free hand to build and to sell."

To this Chester A. Bowles, price administrator, makes earnest objection and has strongly pressed his argument on President Truman and John W. Snyder, reconversion director.

Bowles' position is based on recent and painful history. Just as house construction was a chief factor in the business boom of the 1920s, so was it, because of conditions that accompanied it, a chief factor in the collapse of 1929. Of all the grief that followed that collapse, probably the most poignant fell upon families who had bought houses a few years before at boom prices and had given large mortgages upon them.

Repetition Feared

When, after the collapse, they were unable to pay the mortages or the interest upon them, they had a sense of accusation against our economic system. It is to avoid a repetition of this that Bowles fights. As he puts it:

"The building boom ahead is loaded with dynamite. Will it hit us like the boom after the last war, leaving a wreckage of overpriced homes, inflated mortgages, foreclosures and unemployment? Or will it provide steady, long-term employment and decent, soundly financed housing for a home-hungry Nation?"

Bowles fears that in the period of reconversion prices for new houses will go up extravagantly. He fears, too, that many people will buy at highly inflated prices and will put large mortages on them.

It is possible for a home buyer to borrow up to 90 per cent of the cost of a home for a period as long as 20 years. Bowles fears that before 20 years are over, values of houses will fall, leaving home owners carrying a dead horse of debt.

Bowles' contention for maintaining controls which would restrain the prices of new houses has been persistent and patient. He has had opposition from the commercial interests involved, house builders and real estate dealers. Within the Administration he has had difficulty in convincing persons whose broad policy is the lifting of all controls as early as practicable.

U. S. Business Plans Delayed In Hongkong

Hongkong (U.P.).—American business and Chinese local representatives of United States firms, impatient to resume peacetime trading in this great liberated port city, are concerned over an official British prediction that commercial activity will not return to normal before six months.

The statement was made by Lieut. Col. Owen Hughes, who advised all businessmen to be repatriated and return about six months hence to reopen their businesses.

The majority of the British commercial residents apparently are taking his advice, but some Americans and Chinese are awaiting word from their home offices.

Americans are asking when communications will be completely restored between Hongkong and the outside world, what the attitude of the United States State Department is with reference to American shipping to Canton, Macao and other south China ports.

Cities Consider War Airstrips For Possible Peacetime Value

By James J. Strebig
Associated Press Aviation Editor

Will war-built runways provide for a takeoff into a peacetime civil flying boom?

Miles of concrete or blacktop were spread over the landscape as the nation rushed to build its military air arms from a few thousand to more than 100,000 aircraft.

Now most States and many cities and towns are studying the location, size, equipment and maintenance costs of those airfields to determine what value they might have in peacetime.

Many people feel they stand to benefit; others see little help for their cities. A few are wondering whether military use of facilities or extensive construction may be detrimental to their plans.

Wartime airport building and improvement falls into two general classes:

1. Installations built directly by the Army or Navy.

2. Work carried on by Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) for the Army or Navy with community cooperation. Work included mostly enlarging and improving existing airports.

The Army alone built 750 of the first class. The Navy built, or helped CAA build, 594 of both classes. Installations of the second class totaled 508 up to the end of the war. Congress then appropriated funds to complete 26 partially finished projects.

The Army Air Forces has recommended that about 70 Army fields, including several built before the war, be retained by the Army. The Navy has announced plans to dispose of 74 out of 168 principal fields and 233 out of 326 "satellite" fields.

Most costly and least useful for postwar civil flying are those fields built by the Army and Navy. They are more likely to continue in military use.

Airports in the second group are now being turned back to communities. Many cities welcome the improvements, but some feel the extra maintenance cost may not be justified.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Pledge Behind Training Request

By Drew Pearson

President Truman went against the advice of his congressional leaders when he asked for compulsory military training. At a secret session in the White House, Democratic leaders from Capitol Hill pleaded with Truman; told him he would be sticking his neck out; that most Congressmen were definitely cool to universal training and that church and labor groups would fight it all the way.

MARSHALL

Some of the President's closest friends on the Hill actually did not know what he was going to say until they saw the bulletin come through on the wire-service tickers about two hours before.

When the President made his big point—a flat request for universal training—not a single hand was lifted in applause.

In congressional lobbies, afterwards, the greatest enthusiasm came from Southern Democrats. Other Democrats shook their heads, asked "Why did he want to ask for conscription in peacetime?"

Here is the answer. He had given his word to General Marshall. The President, an artillery captain in the last war, has never gotten over his awe of generals. Tip-off came at the Reserve Officers Association dinner when Truman presented a scroll to Gen. George C. Marshall.

Truman told how he regarded General Marshall as one of the greatest men of our times, what a great honor it was to present the scroll to him. A few minutes later General Marshall obliquely proposed compulsory military training in his talk. Truman smiled happily at him.

Some of Truman's own civilian advisers are complaining that General Marshall can overrun them on almost any issue. They point out that twice—on the atomic bomb and on military training—Truman has accepted the general's views against strenuous Cabinet opposition.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Travels

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will soon be off on another globe-girdling tour designed to help international relations—this time to Russia as well as other war-ravaged nations in Europe.

In recent weeks, she has been taking a more vocal, outspoken position on public issues. Although she denied having blasted Secretary of State Byrnes publicly for his handling of the Foreign Minister Conference, Mrs. Roosevelt has been sharp in private conversations about the way Truman and Byrnes have been rocking the ship of state, especially when it comes to foreign affairs.

GI Chaff

One of the most snafued camps in the Army is Sheppard Field, Tex. There have been some near uprisings because of the food. The field is separating about 200 men a day but public relations officers are instructed to tell the public it's 1200 a day . . . Civil Service representatives who were helping discharge veterans suddenly pulled out of the Fort Douglas separation center at Salt Lake City. Stated reason: Congress failed to appropriate enough money to pay them. They were doing a good job of giving GIs information on employment.

Mead Lectures Colleagues

When Senator Jim Mead of New York cut loose during an off-the-record caucus of Democratic Senators recently, he said a lot of things some of his colleagues have been wanting to say for a long time. Speaking for over 20 minutes, Mead told the Senators that unless they remember the Democratic Party is a national party rather than just a party of Southerners, their goose is cooked for 1946.

What touched Mead off was the naming of Felton M. "Skeeter" Johnston of Mississippi to be assistant secretary to the Senate majority.

"What about the great industrial States of the North, the Midwest and the Far West?" Mead asked. "Of course we all know they have a right to appointments; but, more than that, it is vitally necessary that they get them.

"Here in the Senate, our president is from Tennessee (Senator Kenneth McKellar), our majority leader is from Kentucky (Senator Alben Barkley), our sergeant-at-arms is from Mississippi (former Senator Wall Doxey), our secretary is from Arkansas (Leslie Biffle), and now, when another job opens, we appoint a man from Mississippi.

"We've got to remember," he said, "that the Democrats would have won easily in 1944 even if we had lost the entire South. The South cannot win an election for us, but it can lose one. The South has got to work for the good of the whole party—and that means that it must stop these sectional battles over the poll tax, fair employment legislation and other issues. The South has got to stop combining with Republicans against that liberal legislation which alone will keep the Democrats on top."

Because of the lack of firm, progressive leadership, the Democrats would be licked if an election were held today, Mead said. Governor Dewey would carry New York and the Republicans would win in Pennsylvania and other key industrial States. That would mean a Republican Congress, he said.

Gallup Polls Show Americans Still Want Bomb Kept Secret

By George Gallup
Director American Institute of Public Opinion

Should the United States share with the rest of the world its knowledge of atomic energy?

The public still feels we should keep control of the atomic bomb. It is aware of the possibility that other nations will be able to make their own sooner or later, but the people do not want to hasten the process.

Some observers deplore this trend of thought, argue that America is inviting ill will by guarding the atomic secret and encouraging an international bomb race.

"Do you think the secret of making atomic bombs should be put under control of the new United Nations Security Council, or should the United States keep this secret?"

That question was put to the public in September and again this month. Trend of opinion follows:

	TODAY	SEPT.
Put under United Nations control	17%	14%
U. S. should keep control	71	73
No Opinion	12	13

"Do you think the United States can keep this secret or do you think other nations will develop atomic bombs?"

The vote:

Can keep the secret	22%
Others will develop bombs	65
No Opinion	13

A poll in both England and the United States asked: "Do you think discovery of the atomic bomb increases or decreases possibility of another war?"

	Vote in U. S.	Vote in Britain
Increases possibility of another war	18%	12%
Decreases	47	52
Makes no difference	20	21
No Opinion	15	15

The American public shows considerable optimism over the possibilities of developing a defense against atomic bombs, although experts say there is no real defense now.

It's Still Difficult for Dutch To Realize Gestapo Is Gone

Amsterdam, (AP).—The ever-present threat of the Gestapo and all it meant during the years of Nazi occupation planted itself so firmly and deeply in Dutch minds that even today what might be called "occupation reactions" still are second nature.

People are as startled by completely innocent incidents as if they still were surrounded by German oppressors. A car stops suddenly, with squealing tires and brakes, in the dead of night. A doorbell that rings after they have gone to bed. These things still are enough to bring honest Dutchmen awake with a start, often to send them diving for hiding places that were their last resort in the months when house searches and arrests were an almost nightly occurrence.

People have not quite shaken off the feeling that they must always speak cautiously, even somewhat enigmatically, on the telephone. Others catch themselves examining their pockets before leaving home on the chance they might contain incriminating documents. Happily, the large majority of these cases are not serious.

It is a curious fact that during the Nazi occupation, psychiatrists complained about empty waiting rooms. People lived dangerously with their nerves close to the breaking point, often had sleepless nights. They did not think of visiting the doctor.

But in the weeks immediately after the liberation many men who had lived for years under the utmost tension collapsed. One doctor cited the example of a patient who had done dangerous underground work, had many narrow escapes, saw his son and his daughter placed under arrest. Some weeks after the liberation his son came back from Germany. His daughter already had been set free, his house was in order—in short, all conditions were favorable for a happy, normal existence. Instead he is under the care of a psychiatrist.

Living dangerously was normal for him. Now he must adjust himself to peace and quiet.

Legislators In Truman's State Think Their Job's Tough, Too

By Larry Hall

Jefferson City, Mo., (AP).—Conversion of war industry looks simple to Missouri legislators, compared with their job in Harry Truman's home State.

They're bringing out a new model of a whole State government.

Their blueprint is a new constitution, adopted by the voters last February to replace an 1875 design, riddled with court interpretations and patched with 56 amendments.

The Legislature has been tooling up since last January. During July and August it recessed while committees sweated through some 8000 sections of the statutes needing changes. Now it has settled down for the long pull of bringing a new model government into being—a job expected to last until late 1946.

On the whole the new charter is what Dr. Charlton F. Chute calls moderately progressive. He is director of a committee on legislative research given permanent status by the new document.

Plenty of Problems

Many obsolete sections were trimmed out—like the old prohibition against dueling. The new code is shorter by about 11,000 words.

But it's long enough to give the Legislature plenty of problems. Special procedure has been set up for bills required by the new constitution and some committees have called on the men who framed it to help them draft the legislation.

Currently a modernized system of State and local taxation heads the priority list. Its main outlines must be enacted before January 1, when a new plan of assessing and collecting property taxes within the same calendar year goes into effect.

Some of the hottest arguments have developed over intangible property, most of which escaped taxation under old laws. The Legislature's problem is to set a tax rate on intangibles not to exceed 8 per cent of their yield—the constitutional ceiling.

Another basic question is classification of counties into not more than four groups. Scores of other laws are sidetracked until the Assembly sets up the classes. Pending legislation would group counties on the basis of their assessed valuation, but members were far from unanimous about the bill in its early stages.

Labor Recognized

Some innovations required little or no legislative action. All the traditional features were retained in the bill of rights, and in addition freedom of speech and press was extended to include radio broadcasting, women were granted the option of serving on juries and the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively were recognized.

In a gesture to short ballot advocates, convention delegates abolished the State superintendent of schools as an elected official. He was replaced by an appointed board of laymen empowered to select a State commissioner of education.

One of the biggest changes came in sections giving all tax-collecting duties to a centralized department of revenue.

In its final form the modernized government would be headed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, four other elected officials and ten executive departments. Other elected officials, some with greatly reduced authority, would be the attorney general, auditor, secretary of state and treasurer.

The departments would be revenue, education, conservation, highways, public health and welfare and agriculture, plus not more than four others to be designated by the Legislature. One suggestion calls for establishment of departments of commerce, labor and industrial relations, public service and public safety and resources to round out the executive branch.

Court Plan Retained

The modern growth of "administrative law" was recognized by the constitution framers in a provision authorizing direct court review of decisions by administrative agencies or officals.

Missouri's unique nonpartisan court plan was retained, continuing the appointive system under which voters decide only whether a judge shall be retained in office. If he is voted out his successor is appointed by the Governor from three nominees selected by a nonpartisan judicial commission.

At the same time, the State supreme court's power over rules of practice in all State courts was broadened.

One red hot controversy started by the new charter was a directive that the State's senatorial districts, unchanged since 1901, be redefined at once and every ten years thereafter.

All in all, Missouri's legislators are agreed that a stupendous task was thrust upon them. Like many of their constituents, they are getting restive about wages and hours and are seeking to double their $125 monthly salaries by amending the new constitution.

That's something else that makes it look like a long, hard winter in Missouri's capital.

Human Flood Rises in German As Migrants' Bans Are Lifted

By Russell Hill
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Berlin.—With the bitter winter of north-central Europe only a few weeks off, the last of the German inhabitants of Poland's newly acquired territories and of the Sudeten-land of Czechoslovakia are beginning their westward trek into the narrow confines of the new Germany.

The forced mass migration, which has affected or will affect an estimated 12 million persons, was checked temporarily after the Big Three meeting at Potsdam. Effective October 15, the restraints were lifted and the human flood is being loosed again.

It is understood Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay suggested at a recent meeting of the coordinating committee of the Allied control authority that the move should be postponed until spring but that his proposal was turned down.

Influx Causes Concern

Clay has now issued instructions that preparations shall be made to receive 1,500,000 refugees from the overcrowded Soviet occupation zone into the American zone. The British are believed to be ready to accept about an equal number.

The new influx is certain to increase the dangers of starvation and epidemic disease in Germany this winter. The occupation authorities would have been better able to cope with the situation if the population had remained stable.

Estimates of the number of persons who already have left their homes and come west vary between 6 million and 10 million. The social welfare office of the Berlin Magistrate (city council) reports there are 5,500,000 refugees in Saxony, 1,500,000 in Bradenburg, 1,500,000 in Mecklenburg and 500,000 in Thuringia.

The German Red Cross estimated that the 5 million population of the State of Saxony has been doubled by the arrival of an equal number of refugees.

Stream Unending

Although the Poles stopped expelling Germans after the Potsdam meeting, many Germans continued to leave voluntarily. If they stayed, they had a hard time getting anything to eat.

Despite Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov's order of July 27 and orders by the Allied Kommandatura, which rules Berlin, forbidding refugees to enter or pass through the city, there has been an unending stream of them throughout the summer.

There were 537,000 in July, 493,000 in August and 265,000 in the first 10 days of September, according to the Berlin social welfare officer. In October they have continued to arrive at the rate of about 20,000 daily.

The social welfare office has 56 transit camps in Berlin where these people are cared for but they are expected to leave after staying over night.

A zonal administration for refugees has been formed to coordinate plans for dealing with refugees in the Soviet zone. In many parts of that zone the situation has been chaotic. The zonal office estimates there are still more than four million Germans who have not yet returned from the east.

The figures the administration gives are: Czechoslovakia, 2,250,000; Poland, 1,500,000; Hungary, 500,000; Austria, 40,000; Yugoslavia, 5000.

China Communists Cool Toward U. S.

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Kalgan, Inner Mongolia.—The attitude of Chinese Communists toward Americans has cooled noticeably ever since American Marines landed in North China. Officers of the border district government expressed their "concern" over American "involvement" in the Chinese internal situation.

As the Red leaders saw it, the influx of Marines into north China cities at the request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek deprived Communists of an opportunity to take over these cities and aggravated political confusion in China.

Europe's Hunger To Last 3 Years

New York (AP).—Civilian food supplies have improved in Europe since VE-Day but larger-than-expected imports will be needed in 1946 and probably for at least two years after that, the American Institute of Food Distribution announced.

Arranging for European peoples to get foods they need and which will, incidentally, help protect farm prices in the United States, may involve appropriating about $1,800,000,000 for UNRRA plus extending 10 billion dollars "of long-term credits at low interest rates."

Quake Warning System Advocated

Santiago, Chile (U.P.).—Scientific institutions the world over have been approached by Dr. Julio Bustos, noted Chilean scientist, with a plan to establish a world-wide chain of earthquake observation stations, along the lines of present weather stations, to warn inhabitants of threatened zones.

He contemplates the daily drawing of seismological maps, just as weather maps are made now.

American Composer's Gallery Recital Today Opens Big Music Week

Abram Chasins, American composer and pianist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. The following program is announced: Fantasia in C minor (Mozart), Variations Serieuses (Mendelssohn), Preludes in C major, F sharp minor, D major, A flat major, F minor and B minor (Chasins), Sonatine (Ravel), Waltz in C sharp minor, Impromptu in F sharp major, Mazurka in A minor and Scherzo in C sharp minor (Chopin).

Beginning the winter series of Sunday music hours, the Young Women's Christian Association will present the Wave Glee Club and String Ensemble at 4:30 p. m. today in Barker Hall. The program includes soprano solos by Adel Sudik, piano duets by Jane Skinner and Katherine Nims and a new choral work, "Wave Prayer," directed by the composer, Jane Skinner.

COMPOSER ABRAM CHASINS
. . . gives piano recital tonight

Florence Fraser, pianist and diseuse, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in an operalogue devoted to Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande."

Alice Clarine Stone, contralto, will be soloist at the autumn meeting of The Wheel of Progress tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in the Washington Hotel. Accompanied by Margaret Stephan, she will sing lyrics by Haydn, Grieg, Kjerulf, Schubert, Rummel, Wolf and Burleigh.

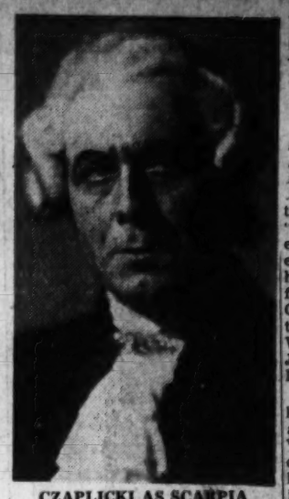
Howard University School of Music announces its annual concert course in Rankin Memorial Chapel. The artists to be presented this season are Ellabelle Davis, soprano (November 26); Egon Petri, piano (December 14); Roland Hayes, tenor (January 16); Gunnar Johansen, piano (February 26); Kroll String Quartet (March 11); and Tossi Spivakovski, violin (April 8).

Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will present two concerts by the Budapest String Quartet Thursday and Friday nights in Coolidge Auditorium. The program on both occasions will consist of Beethoven's Quartet in A major, Op. 18, No. 5; Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major, Op. 12; and Schubert's Quartet in G major, Op. 161. Tickets will be distributed tomorrow morning at the boxoffice of C. C. Cappel, 1300 G street.

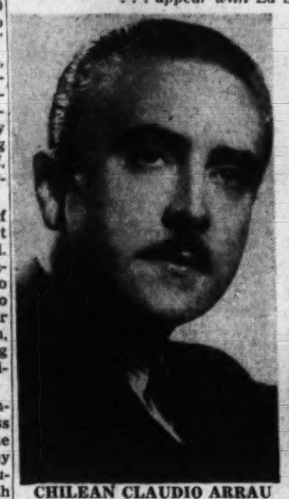
Minna Niemann, resident pianist, will play a recital in the Sulgrave Club Friday, November 9 at 5 p. m. Her program follows: Gigue (Graun), Sonata in A flat major, Op. 110 (Beethoven); Etude in F minor (Liszt); Nocturne in B flat major, Prelude in F sharp minor, Prelude in D minor (Chopin); Caprice Burlesque (Gabrilovich); On a Spanish Balcony (Lewis Brown); The Eagle (MacDowell); Kuenstlerleben Walzer (Strauss-Philipp).

Two compositions will receive their premiere performance at the Founder's Day concert of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress Tuesday night. One is a string trio by Heitor Villa-Lobos, commissioned for the occasion, and the other is a piano quartet by Adolf Busch, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge. The program includes Schubert's piano trio in E flat major. The works will be played by the Albeneri Trio (Alexander Schneider, violin; Benar Heifetz, violoncello; Erich Itor Kahn, piano) assisted by Milton Katims, viola. Mrs. Coolidge is coming to Washington to make the annual presentation of the medal for eminent services to chamber music.

GRACE MOORE AS TOSCA



CZAPLICKI AS SCARPIA
. . . appear with La Scala Opera Company Friday night



CHILEAN CLAUDIO ARRAU

DANISH VICTOR BORGE
. . . Prominent pianists play next Sunday, tomorrow night

'Elijah' Scheduled Tuesday

Opera Scheduled Here Friday, Well-Known Pianists Booked

With Grace Moore in the title role of Puccini's "Tosca," the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company will open its first Washington season Friday night in Constitution Hall. Miss Moore's associates in the cast will be Armand Tokatyan as Cavaradossi, George Czaplicki as Scarpia, Pompilio Malatesta as the sacristan, Paul Dennis as Angelotti, Francesco Curci as Spoletta and Mildred Ippolito as the shepherd. Giuseppe Bamboschek will conduct and the stage director will be Benjamin Altieri. This will be Miss Moore's first operatic appearance in this city where she began her musical education, and George Czaplicki, the Polish baritone, will make his local debut.

LUCIUS METZ

"Tosca" will be followed by "Rigoletto," November 22; "Il Trovatore," December 12; "Carmen," January 24; "Faust," February 4 and "La Traviata," March 7. Tickets for the series or for individual operas are on sale at the Snow Concert Bureau.

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," will be sung by the Washington Choral Society under direction of Louis A. Potter Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall. The soloists will be Frances Yeend, soprano; Mary van Kirk, contralto; Lucius Metz, tenor; and Robert Nicholson, baritone. Tickets are available at the Snow Concert Bureau.

Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist, will be presented by Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey in a recital next Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall. His program includes: Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue (Bach); Appassionata Sonata (Beethoven); Fantasia in F minor Barcarolle, Etudes in F major, E minor and C sharp minor (Chopin); Allegro Barbaro (Bartok); Almeria (Albeniz); Navarra (Albeniz); Jeux d'Eau (Ravel); Dance (Debussy).

Victor Borge, Danish pianist, will be heard with his 27-piece orchestra in a concert tomorrow night in Constitution Hall. The event is under joint sponsorship of the Vassar and Wellesley College Clubs. The program includes Addinsell's "Warsaw" concerto, the Grieg concerto and compositions by Borge, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Brahms, Chopin, Gershwin, Kern and Porter.

American composers, both native and naturalized, between 16 and 25 are eligible for entry in the fourth annual young composers' contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs. Prizes of $50 and $25 are offered in class one: a choral work in 3 to 5 parts for women's, men's or mixed voices, with or without piano, 4 to 6 minutes; $50 and $25 prizes in class 2: a string quartet or chamber work without piano, 6 to 10 minutes; $100 and $50 prizes for small orchestral work 6 to 10 minutes, instrumentation not to exceed 2 each of flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, horns, trumpets and trombones, strings and percussion, with or without piano or harp. Entry blanks can be obtained from State student advisers and entries should be mailed to Marion Bauer, 115 West 73d st., New York 23, prior to April 1. Entries must be made under an assumed name.

The National Music Council has issued its sixth annual survey of the programs performed by the major orchestras of the United States during the 1944-45 season. In the number of works by American-born composers, the National Orchestra shares sixth place with Philadelphia and St. Louis; in the number of works by American-born and naturalized composers, plus those of foreign-born composers living in the United States, it shares fifth place with the New York Philharmonic. Indianapolis leads in the percentage of works by American-born composers with 21.1 per cent and the National Orchestra stands ninth with 9.7 er cent, outranking the orchestras of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Rochester, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Boston leads in the percentage of works by native-born, naturalized and resident foreign-born composers with 28.3 per cent, while the National Orchestra ranks ninth with 19.4 per cent.

Felicia Ryber Music Club will hold auditions for young artists who are to appear at its musicales this season. Information can be obtained by calling Mrs. Carmen Pasquale, Shepherd 3341.

Ration-Weary Britons Offer Germans Food

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London.—The plight of millions who face a winter of starvation has aroused deep compassion among the British, themselves dreading further reductions in already skimpy rations.

A month ago a letter appeared in the press signed by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., among other celebrities, asking whether people would be willing to forgo part of their already slim rations for the sake of starving people in Europe, including Germany. Already more than 30,000 people whose own diet is barely adequate, have volunteered to contribute.

The letters came from all parts of the country, from people of every background. Writers range from 5 to 96.

Families who have been bombed out, have lost men in the war, still feel children are children even though German. There are even letters from Channel Islanders, who suffered all the horrors of enemy occupation five years—and a man who has been a prisoner of war for three and a half years.

New Art Exhibitions Varied

By Katrina Van Hook

Lewis Rubenstein is by far the most arresting artistic personality in the current showing by three exhibitors at the Arts Club. In their carrying power his oils entitled "All God's Chillun" and "No Hiding Place Down There" especially, bear witness to his wide experience in mural painting. He has executed mural commissions for the Fogg Art Museum and the Germanic Museum in Cambridge, the Detroit Metal Exposition, the Wareham, Mass., Postoffice and the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory at Silver Spring.

Now in Navy camouflage work, he previously has taught painting at the Boston Museum School, Vassar College and the University of Buffalo. His small canvases of humble weeds or cornstalks are imbued with the same exciting vigor to be found in his original "Bullfight." He also handles the water color medium adeptly to produce such colorful and well-knit compositions as "Maypole Dance" or "Fletcher's Landing."

Sheffield Kagy contributes canvases and water colors, chiefly of landscape, which tend to be a bit dry and grayish in tone, whereas his graphic work shows he is a print technician of greater authority. Also included are humorous water color caricatures of sailors and landscapes by William Walter, a native Washingtonian.

Great Germans Recalled

The graphic arts division of the Smithsonian Institution will place on display tomorrow prints of unusual interest and fine quality by Karl Schrag. Born in Germany, the artist has lived in the United States since 1938. His preoccupation in universal terms with human suffering brought on by war is indicated by the titles "Fugitives," "Wanderers" or "Breadline." Religious figures in contemporary settings appear in other examples such as the "Madonna of the Subway."

His deep compassion recalls not only Kathe Kollwitz, but also her artistic ancestors, who are Schrag's as well, the great German printmakers of the fifteenth century. A different note is struck in the small, sprightly aquatints for "The Suicide Club," by R. L. Stevenson, a publication which the American Institute of Graphic Arts listed among the 200 finest books published in the United States during the last 10 years.

The Barnett Aden Gallery is celebrating its second anniversary with a showing of paintings by Jack Perlmutter. They illustrate, in varying degrees of abstractness, city streets, telegraph poles, gas tanks, fruit and fish and people's faces. A few are completely non-representational.

The general effect of all is of a patchwork of intensely bright primary hues, laid on smoothly and flatly. The simplest examples seemed too stark and less successful than those where the paint surface is broken up into a more interesting variety of textures such as "Still Life With Fish," or "Dolphins." Perlmutter, trained in New York, has been in the Navy since 1942, stationed at the hydrographic office at Suitland, and his things already have been seen in several other Washington galleries.

Jewelry Display Opens

The eighth metropolitan State art contest will be held at the National Museum from November 2 until November 28. Works by artists living within 20 miles of Washington are being received tomorrow in the foyer of the museum on Constitution ave. at 10th st. and awards will be presented Friday afternoon.

The opening of this exhibition, sponsored by the American Artists Professional League, coincides with American Art Week, November 1-7, the aim of which is to make more people aware of the place art can take in the local community and in the individual home.

Sculpture and jewelry by Electra Waggoner go on display at the Corcoran Gallery of Art this afternoon. Along with portrait busts of Will Rogers, John Nance Garner and Victor McLaglen is a likeness of President Truman which was commissioned by a group of Missourians. The finished bronze is destined for the State capitol at Jefferson. Statuettes, plaques and portrait jewelry will round out this exhibition by Miss Waggoner, who is a native of Fort Worth, Tex.

Artists Represent Different Nations

Four different nations are represented in the personnel of the First Piano Quartet, the organization well known through radio broadcasts, which will be heard here again November 8 in Constitution Hall under management of C. C. Cappel. Adam Garner comes from Poland, Frank Mittler from Austria, Vladimir Padva from Russia and their American colleague is Edward Edson.

ECCE HOMO by Karl Schrag is included in the exhibition of prints at the Smithsonian Building opening tomorrow and continuing until November 25

'Polonaise' In True Virility

National Orchestra Concerts To Offer Old Works and New

The Washington Post takes pleasure in continuing this season Dr. Hans Kindler's comments on programs which the National Orchestra will play under his direction. This article concerns compositions selected for the opening concert of the orchestra's fifteenth season this afternoon and the first subscription concert Wednesday night.

By Hans Kindler

Henry Purcell has only during the last dozen years or so been recognized as one of the important figures in the music of the late seventeenth century. I well remember the time when his name was known only to the student of musical encyclopedias. Now, after nearly 250 years, he has rightly come to the fore.

KINDLER

Most of his dramatic work was incidental to various plays, serving as introductions, interludes and settings for lyrics which the playwright injected into the drama. The music of the Purcell suite we shall play today is adapted from several of these plays. The rondeau, air and minuet come from Abdelazar, or The Moor's Revenge. The slow air is from Distressed Innocence, or The Princess of Persia. The allegro quasi presto is the second portion of the Overture to Bonduca, or The British Heroine.

Great Favorite to Play

The Kabalevski Symphony No. 2 is a brilliant work by one of the young Russian composers who, because of the ubiquitous presence of Dmitri Shostakovich, has not as yet achieved the renown which his talent deserves. Infinitely more compact in form than the rather straggling works of his better-known contemporary, the symphony also has a directness of melodic appeal, as well as a harmonic tang, and a rhythmic brilliance which, coupled with its terseness and sense of climax, make it eminently able to stand comparison with most of Shostakovich's better known works.

Nathan Milstein, one of the great favorites of our Washington audiences, will play the well-known concerto in G minor by Bruch. "Moon Over Taos" of Franz Bornschein will be given a first hearing in Washington, although it has been played by several orchestras, including Stokowski's New York Symphony, the Los Angeles and San Francisco orchestras.

A transcription is mostly a labor of love. In contrast, the Chopin Polonaise is one of anger. The emasculation of that most martial and stirring of all the Chopin polonaises into a piece of sentimental slop, with the incredible title of "To the End of Time" had as a result this attempt of mine to restore and, through the medium of the orchestra, to add to the original virility of the superb creation by the great Pole.

Marjorie Lawrence Sings

The novelty of the Wednesday concert, besides the Symphony No. 25 by Mozart, which never has been played here before, will be the short work "Decatur in Algiers" by George Antheil, whose Fourth Symphony was received with such enthusiasm last year. This is a very different kind of work indeed. It is an expression of what the title implies—American sailors in an oriental atmosphere. The composer called it "Nocturne" and the work starts and ends with one of those wistful strains of Arabic music which one hears in the quiet of the night in tropical countries. It is a charming work and I am delighted to give it its first Washington performance.

Marjorie Lawrence, that indomitable personality, will sing, besides the moving stanza from Purcell's "Dido" entitled "When I Am Laid in Earth," the finale of what can still be considered one of the world's great operas—Richard Strauss' "Salome."

Capital to See

'Pretty Boy' Of Ballet Pays for It

By the Associated Press

This and that about music and the arts:

Andre Eglevsky (who comes to Washington to appear with the National Symphony November 11, 12 and 13, with the Ballet Theater) pays a high price for being just about the handsomest man in ballet, but it's a pleasant price.

EGLEVSKY

He's always being recognized by the least likely people: a garageman, a postoffice clerk, an antique store proprietor. When he comes out of the Metropolitan Opera House after a performance or rehearsal, he finds kisses, in bright red lipstick, on the windshield of his parked car, has discovered hearts drawn in lipstick across his name on announcements posted in the Met lobby.

Born in Moscow in 1917, Eglevsky was a pupil of Nijinsky's instructor, Nicholas Legat. In the United States for the first time in 1933, he came to stay in 1937. He has a wife and child, a home on Long Island, likes to hunt and fish, says rationing might have killed his career by cutting down such foods as meat which give a dancer punch without paunch.

He was the choreographer of "Sentimental Colloquy," which had the Dali scenery, including 48 bicycles. He's thinking of doing a second, definitely without bicycles. Among his roles are the prince in "Swan Lake," Paris in "Helen of Troy," Aleko in the ballet of that name and, most recently, Albrecht in "Giselle." He starts on tour with Ballet Theater shortly.

Juilliard Gives Awards

The Juilliard School of Music has awarded 52 fellowships carrying free tuition; holders come from 16 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Australia, South America.

Ten per cent of the students, or 129, including two women, at the Institute of Musical Art at the Juilliard School are World War II veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights.

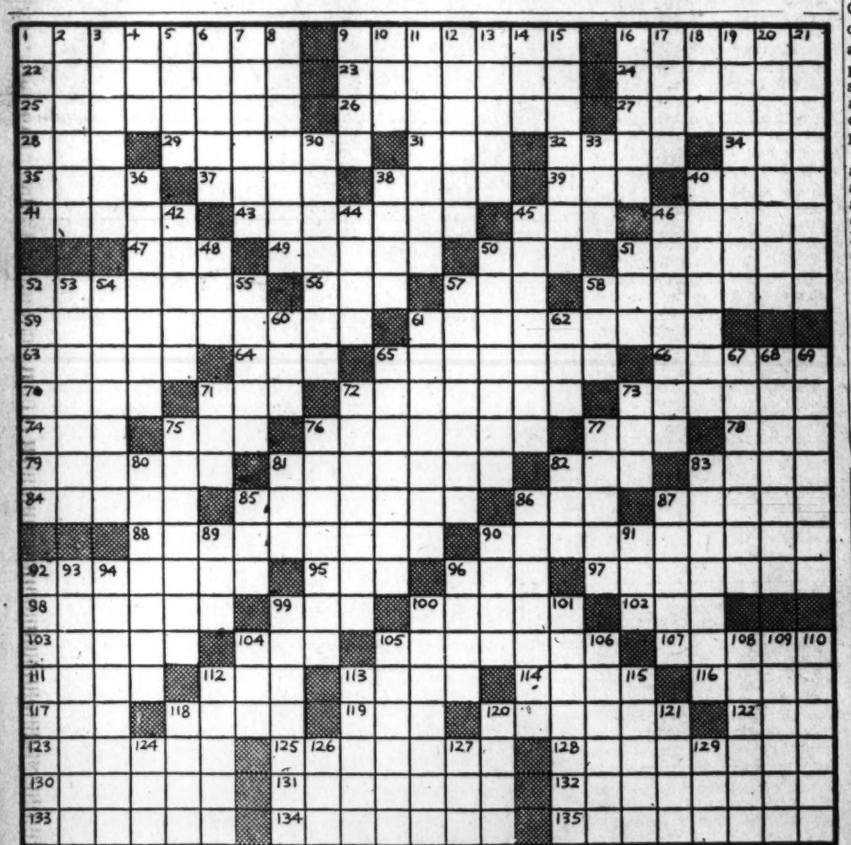
He's Series Artist

While most artists think up one picture at a time, Romare Bearden works at series. He gets an idea and makes a couple dozen pictures.

At his first one-man show in New York, the subject is "The Passion of Christ." Titles range from "The Manger" to "He Is Arisen." If he's not a churchgoer, he's a humanist. Christianity, he says, is truly international, offers a welcome to the stranger. In this attitude he sees a hope for tomorrow.

Bearden began to paint in 1938 and his career was interrupted by three years in the Army. Now he has a job in the New York City department of welfare and paints evenings and weekends.

At his show in the Samuel M. Kootz Gallery, 20 of the 24 paintings were sold. Among the purchasers were Sam A. Lewisohn and Duke Ellington. His new show, he says, begins what art critics call a new "period." He's semiabstract, intends to stay that way. People don't need to learn facts from paintings any more, he says, they get facts enough in movies and photos.



SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

ACROSS.

1 Frenzied
9 Hunting leopard
16 Misuser
22 Time beyond a limit
23 Silk fabric
24 Courteous
25 Flower-like ornaments
26 Land held in absolute independence
27 Pacific
28 Deed
29 Realized
31 Clamor
32 Wolfhound
34 Tibetan gazelle
35 Vend
37 Desist
38 Departed
39 Covered wagon
40 Draw
41 Slice of meat
43 Shooting from cover
45 Duty
46 Shrub with grapelike fruit
47 Small drink
49 Perfume
50 Fiery
51 Ester of malic acid
52 Evergreen fruit trees
56 Wapiti
57 Metal vessel
58 Predicted
59 Having a milky iridescence
61 Owned
62 Scaly anteater
64 Crude metal
65 Tillage
66 Nominator
70 Short jacket
71 Embrace
72 Silver coins
73 A crisp, hard paper: Fr.
74 An exclamation
75 Vampire
76 Feel
77 Pronoun
78 Proverb
79 Different ones
81 Berrylike
82 Moraceous vine
83 City in Italy
84 Fabricate
85 Exhaust
86 Coin of Bulgaria
87 Appear again
88 Swampy region
90 Giraffe
92 Wrathfully
95 Booner
96 Metal vessel
97 Vilifies
98 Conqueror of Mexico
99 Suffix, signifying originating in
100 Cut away a little at a time
102 Burrow
103 Arabian chieftan
104 Measures of area
105 Metric measures of surface
107 Upholstered seats
111 Hitched
112 Greek letter
113 Green: Fr.
114 Fruit drinks

DOWN.

1 Swamp
2 Shore bird
3 Smuggle
4 Wrath
5 Quotes
6 Siamese coins
7 Catkins
8 Instructions
9 Large African lake
10 Norse goddess of the dead
11 Caustic
12 Termination
13 Infect
14 Babylonian sky god
15 Hindu god
16 Pertaining to bees
17 Innate
18 Rubber tree
19 Strange
20 Bleach
21 Remembered
30 Of both genders
33 Loose
36 Wool fat
38 Nictitate
40 Marshy
42 Small hawks
44 Raw hide
45 The art of barbering
46 Series
48 Dance step
50 Spear-shaped
51 Genus of rodent
52 In one way or another
53 Phosphate of lime
54 Mexican raw sugar
55 Flout
57 Compare critically
58 Mother of Peer Gynt
60 Unit of work
61 Throb
62 Bitter vetch
65 Yield
67 Melodious
68 Effacement
69 Requites
71 Owns
72 Assert
73 Seed
75 Size of type
76 Dry
77 Brood over
80 Turned outward
81 Plead
82 Border
83 Melon pear
85 Arid
86 Of the side
87 Wanders
89 Modes of transportation; abbr.
90 Feminine name
91 Guided
92 Vinegars
93 Name
94 Vireo
96 Agreement
99 Former Italian colony
100 Peruke
101 Derived
104 Dolt
105 Erase
106 Sober
108 Starvation
109 Arranges in ranks
110 Accent
112 Nosy person
113 Mercenary
115 Bristles
118 Eagle
120 Brewed beverages
121 Flaccid
124 Knack
126 Measure of cloth
127 Hail!
129 Waterfall

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The Washington Post

Sunday, October 28, 1945

Section III

UNIV. OF CALIF.

Envoy Applauded Again

Washington Goes 'All-Out' In Full Day of Parties; Vladimir Hurbans Hosts

By Marie McNair

THE Czechoslovak Embassy wasn't the only place to go yesterday although it seemed that everybody turned up there at once.

Many of the guests met themselves coming and going to Miss Elizabeth Howry's little Georgetown house for the farewell party in honor of Paul McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines; others went on to greet Col. Felipe Munilla, former Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy and Senora de Munilla, at the cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. Manuel John Davis.

Then, too, the Roy St. Lewises were entertaining yesterday, asking friends in for a drink in the late afternoon. And from these gay fetes practically everyone met again at the annual Navy Day dinner and the cocktail party beforehand given by former Attorney General and Mrs. Homer Cummings at the Mayflower.

Yes, it was certainly a day for Washington's party goers.

But it was more than that. It was a day for which Czechoslovakia's Ambassador Hurban had waited more than five years.

NOBODY remembers better than he that day in March, 1939, when a representative of the German Embassy marched up to ask him for the keys to the embassy. And the world applauded Vladimir Hurban's answer as he stood defiantly at his door: ". . . I will not hand over anything to the Germans."

Well, they came yesterday to celebrate the day, the twenty-seventh anniversary of Czechoslovakia's independence, some several hundred from diplomatic, official and resident circles. To be greeted by the Ambassador and Mme. Hurban at the top of the winding stairway, to sip tea or a high ball, perhaps, in the pleasant flower-decked dining room, where Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, wife of the Chief Justice, and Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Undersecretary of State, sat at opposite ends of the tea table filling little cups with steaming tea and coffee.

Others who took their turn at the silver services were Mme. Morgenstierne, wife of the Norwegian Ambassador; Mme. LeGallais, wife of the Luxembourg Minister, Mrs. Carl Berendsen, wife of the New Zealand Minister; Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, widow of our Minister to Czechoslovakia, and Mrs. George Thorpe.

AND then it was time to go . . . to another party.

At Elizabeth Howry's house you found Washington's "old guard" for Miss Howry and her sister, Mary Howry, are as much a part of the Capital scene as the Washington Monument.

Pretty Mrs. McNutt was done up in brown—her shining satin frock topped with a gray and brown hat.

Some of Mr. McNutt's particular friends like Senator Owen Brewster, Senator Walter George and Senator Millard Tydings were there with their wives and also from "the hill" was Senator Wallace White and Mrs. White, Representative Sol Bloom and Vera and the friendly Fritz Lanhams—he's Representative from Texas.

British-born Reginald Wright, who spent much of his time at his villa at Biarritz in the days before the war, came down to be Miss Howry's guest for the weekend and completely charmed the ladies. Also in town for the party and being introduced around were Maj. Charles Whittaker and Mrs. Whittaker, who was Frances Baldwin, Birmingham, Ala., and a cousin of the Howrys.

Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower was there and Mrs. Emlen Davies, Mrs. French Meyers, Mrs. Jannings Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

PAY no attention to the by-line of this column today because I, Lizzy Tish, am doing the writing.

It all came about this way. The writer of this column, whom I won't mention by name, came upon what she calls a scoop. Enthused by her find, she immediately wired the Pacific Amalgamated Press Association and asked if they would like it. Here is the sad, unadulterated sequence of telegraphy that followed:

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E. CHURCHILL

SO there you have the whole thing. I didn't know which way to start to write a column so I began to look for Elmer. I called Elmer everywhere and the operator said I'd have to speak to information and information said to call personnel and personnel said to call operator again and then she finally said, "Oh, he doesn't work here any more."

Elmer who? Why Elmer Davis; of course. Didn't I say that before? I bet you thought I was going to say Elmer Rocco: Well, anyhow nobody at OWI ever heard of him which seems like a strange thing since he certainly used to work there. I happen to know.

Finally I called up Mrs. Elmer Davis and she was very cooperative and told me her husband was in Florida sitting in the sun. I asked her how her cat was and she said, "full of fleas."

And before I forget it, Elmer Davis hasn't decided what he's going to do for a living from now on.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Stylish Dog Dining

Harris & Ewing Photos

MRS. ROSS BARRETT, JR.; BLISS SCHUMANN
. . . They kept ushers in line

CONFIDENTIALLY SPEAKING, Mrs. Walter White and Mrs. Alfred Hand are sharing their little joke with no one. They are among Junior Leaguers who sat in for the speeches at the recent all-day conference, stayed on for the cocktail interval and then attended the annual luncheon given by the Washington branch at the Mayflower. At top left are Mrs. Millard F. West, jr., and Mrs. Jack D. Neal, headed for the cocktail lounge.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS went on over cocktails after Junior League members had listened to such authorities as Dr. Mayhew Derryberry and Mrs. David Wing, who spoke on social welfare problems and postwar situations. At this annual conference-luncheon war work reports were read by committee members and plans were formulated for the league's future programs. Above, gathered together before luncheon are Mrs. D. M. Reid, Mrs. Travis Brown and Mrs. Edward Page, jr. Principal speaker at the luncheon was Dr. Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist. Mrs. Charles Runyon, president of the Washington chapter, presided. A feature of the luncheon was the fashion show by the league members who showed hats and gowns from the Thrift Shop and from the league's own "Outgrown Shop."

Tarheel Accent Stamps Royalls; Gradys Thrive on Foreign Duty

By Peggy Preston

WASHINGTON'S rapid-fire change in personnel these past months has caused many an identification headache. What new face fits what new name is a $65 question practically any day in the week.

But there's one public figure who isn't difficult to distinguish in any crowd. Once seen, always remembered, is tall, rangy Kenneth C. Royall of North Carolina, whose nomination to the post of Undersecretary of War is before the Senate.

And if his towering 6 feet, 5 inches fail to provide you with an adequate mental memo, then listen for one of the broadest drawls ever to come out of Dixie. That will be the general, beyond a doubt, and nearby will be his dark-haired wife, exactly 1 foot shorter and with an identical Tarheel accent.

Ask Margaret Royall what she thinks of this husband of hers who has been making strides in public life that match the size of his boots and she'll tell you, "Why I'm proud of him, of course. But no prouder than I've ever been."

THE Royalls are not newcomers in the strict sense of the word. They came to town early in the war and since April General Royall has been special assistant in the office of the Secretary of War. They have lots of friends in Army and official circles and their small house in Arlington, within walking distance of the Pentagon, has been the scene of many pleasant dinners and parties.

There are two Royall children, both married since the family came to Washington. The daughter, Margaret (Gunstan Hall-Vassar graduate), is now in Oregon, the wife of Navy Lieut. James E. Davis; Kenneth C. Royall, jr., former Marine Corps captain, was married last spring soon after his return from the Pacific, and is completing a law course at the University of North Carolina.

THE Henry F. Grady family has always thrived on foreign assignments and war's end finds two members of the tribe up to their ears in out-of-the-country enterprises.

Genial head of the clan, Henry F. Grady, sr., is about to leave for Greece on a special assignment for President Truman which will carry the personal rank of ambassador. Daughter Patricia, wife of John Davies, first secretary at our embassy in Moscow, is beginning her second winter in Russia's capital where she has added a job to her schedule of activities.

Patricia's work is in the economic section at the embassy. In New Dehli, where she was prior to the Moscow assignment, the lively Mrs. Davies had a weekly radio program, served as her husband's secretary and did other odd jobs which she sandwiched into her already busy life as a diplomat's wife.

THERE'S a third A. Yelverton P. Garnett for the social books. He was born October 18 at Garfield Hospital to A. Yelverton P. Garnett, jr., and the former Mildred McKinney, a discharge present for his dad who was released from the Navy a few weeks ago. The infant's grandfather is Washington's well known doctor from whom he takes his lengthy name.

Alexandria Tour Slated Saturday

Eleven historical Alexandria houses, including nine residences, the Old Presbyterian Meeting House and the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, will be opened for the annual tour planned by the Alexandria Hospital Auxiliary, Saturday from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m.

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Miss Mary R. Burnet Engaged To Roderick Cox of Michigan

Mrs. William Shannon Burnet, Alexandria, Va., and Camden, S. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Rutledge Burnet, to Lieut. Roderick Howard Cox, USNR, son of Mrs. M. Howard Cox and the late Mr. Cox, Birmingham, Mich.

Miss Burnett attended George Washington University. She is now connected with the Department of State, division of foreign service administration.

Lieutenant Cox was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, where he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and the Spinx and Michigamua honor societies. He received his M. A. degree from Harvard University in 1941, where he was a member of Phi Delta Kappa Honor Fraternity. At present Lieutenant Cox is stationed at the Bureau of Naval Operations here.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Harris & Ewing

MISS MARY R. BURNET
. . . Lieutenant's fiancee

Edgerton—Rothschild

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Glen Edgerton, Army War College, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Diana Trent, to Capt. James Newhall Rothschild, Ithaca, N. Y.

Miss Edgerton is a graduate of the National Cathedral School, Vassar College, class of 1941, and Katharine Gibbs School, Boston. She has recently returned from Italy, where she was with the OSS. General Edgerton, director of material for the Army Service Forces, was for four years Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

Captain Rothschild is an alumnus of Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University, where he was a member of the Yale track team which toured Europe in 1939. He graduated with honors in 1941 and recently has returned from two years' service in Italy and North Africa.

The marriage will take place early in December.

Florida Site Of Honeymoon For Newlyweds

Honeymooning in Florida after a visit with friends and relatives in Ohio are Lieut. Daniel R. Rectanus, AUS, Middletown, Ohio, and his bride, the former Miss Jane Cole, this city. Their marriage earlier this month took place in the Naval Research Laboratory Chapel. Capt. C. M. Drury (Ch. C.) officiated at the candlelight service.

Given in marriage by her father, Comdr. Raymond Cole, USN, commanding officer of the laboratory's radio material school, the bride wore an aqua-colored suit with matching hat of net. Her corsage was of white orchids.

She was attended by Miss Elizabeth Boyle, who wore a light gray wool skirt with lavender orchid corsage. A. G. Weuthrich was best man for his nephew.

A reception followed in the Cabinet Room of the Willard for about 50 guests. In the receiving line were the bride's father and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Weuthrich, Wilmington, Del., uncle and aunt of the bridegroom. Other out-of-towners were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tremain, Wilmington; Lieut. Arthur Armstrong, RCNR, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Townsend, Philadelphia; the Misses Ann and Barbara Weuthrich, Chambersburg, Pa.; Lieut. (j. g.) Elizabeth French, Springfield, Vt., and Glen Gordon, Merion, Pa.

Lieutenant Rectanus recently returned from duty in Alaska.

Mrs. Krueger Loath to Leave

Shuttling Between Washington, New York Fun for Mrs. Larkin

By Billy Crawford

MRS. THOMAS B. LARKIN won't mind trundling back and forth between Washington and New York, where her husband is commanding general of Governor's Island. She's been separated from the major general so long that she'll have fun keeping two larders stocked as the general's duties divide his time between the two places. With quarters on the island, General Larkin assumed command October 15 of the Second Service Command, including New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Except for a brief leave last June (when he pinned wings on son Harrison after his graduation from West Point and when he attended the wedding of his daughter) General Larkin hadn't seen the States since May, 1942. He arrived here the middle of the month after serving in England, North Africa, Sicily and France.

With the departure of P-38 pilot Harrison last week for Santa Rosa Army Air Field, Calif., the Larkins again are widely scattered.

Lieutenant Harrison, jr., USNR, is in Toyko after having weathered the invasions of Sicily, Italy and Okinawa. Betty (Mrs. Robert E. Rochfort) is in Sebring, Fla., with her West Point husband and both hope to get up later this fall for a visit.

Daughter, Virginia, a freshman at George Washington University, will stay with her grandmother, Mrs. William Irwin, when General and Mrs. Larkin get his long-awaited leave.

"I'LL move when the packers come," wails Mrs. Walter Krueger, jr. "And that probably will be a couple of weeks, maybe a month." Colonel Krueger plans to say goodby Tuesday to his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Carol Ann, and head South, where he'll temporarily be stationed at Camp Polk, La.

Mrs. Krueger, who's been here five years, knows oodles of people and that's another reason she doesn't relish the moving.

Miss Janet Hine, the colonel's cousin, will be company for Mrs. Krueger for another week. She came up from San Antonio, Tex., last Sunday.

TO and Froes: the former head of the French Air Mission here, and Mme. Lesieur, now are living in New York. A civilian again, M. Lesieur is manager of the French Airlines in Gotham, the same airlines which he served as vice president in Paris before the war. The Lesieurs are making headquarters at the St. Regis, may take a house in Westchester later . . . Settled in their quarters at the War College are Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Huebner. They gave up their Columbia rd. apartment, moved in Tuesday. The general returned from Europe in July and was stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C., until three weeks ago.

Duns to Honor Smiths at Tea Before Travels

The Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Angus Dun will entertain at tea tomorrow at the bishop's house in honor of Canon Chancellor Charles W. F. Smith of the Washington Cathedral and Mrs. Smith, who will leave Washington shortly to make their home in Wellesley, Mass. Canon Smith will become rector of St. Andrew's Church there.

Members of the cathedral chapter, or governing board, cathedral committees, the cathedral staff and representatives from various diocesan groups will be present. Among those expected to attend are Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rust, jr., the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Sheerin, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom, the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Warner, Dean and Mrs. John Wallace Suter, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd B. Wilson, Canon and Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel, Canon and Mrs. W. Curtis Draper, jr.

Also, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie, the Rev. and Mrs. Reno Harp, the Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Ambler, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Blackwelder, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Bohanan, Chaplain Crawford W. Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. Clyde Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Castle, George C. DeWilde, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Fleming, Coleman Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Lewis, Miss Lucy Mackrille, Chief of Army Chaplains Luther B. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. F. Granville Munson and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Ogilby.

Fitches Reception Hosts; DAR Officer Entertains

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27.—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Fitch were at home Wednesday afternoon from 5 to 7 p. m. at one of the largest receptions in recent years at the superintendent's quarters.

Officials of the government of India, now stydying at the Naval Academy, lunched with the midshipmen in Bancroft Hall Tuesday, after watching the noon formation of the brigade.

During the morning, escorted by Capt. T. M. Stokes, USN, head of the Department of Marine Engineering, they inspected that department and the Department of English, History and Government. In the afternoon, visits were made to the Department of Electrical Engineering, the library and museum. Wednesday, the group saw a regimental parade by the midshipmen.

Admiral Fitch will be the guest of honor at a Victory Loan banquet Monday at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore. He will introduce Capt. Corydon M. Wassel, (M. C.) USNR, who was decorated with the Navy Cross for evacuating wounded from the cruisers Marblehead and Houston to Australia following the Battle of the Java Sea.

Music lovers are looking forward to the concert to be given by the Baltimore Concert Singers under direction of John Eltermann in St. Anne's Parish House Thursday at 8:15 p. m.

Mrs. Benedict Hostess

Mrs. George E. Benedict, chairman of genealogy for the Peggy Stewart Tea Party chapter, DAR, entertained at luncheon in Carvel Hall yesterday for Mrs. Thomas S. George, State chairman of genealogy, and regent of the Mordecai Gift chapter, Towson. Mrs. George spoke at the afternoon meeting of the local chapter.

Capt. W. C. Vose, USN., and Mrs. Vose, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Vose, to Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Thompson, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Thompson, Oak Park, Ill.

Miss Vose, who has lately been employed with the Naval Academy Alumni Association, attended Rogers High School, Newport, R. I., and Marot Junior College, Conn. Commander Thompson attended the University of Kansas before entering the Navy in June, 1941. During his naval career, he has served on destroyers in the Pacific and is now stationed at the post graduate school here.

Miss Betty Anne Sullivan and Miss Juanita Stallings were hostesses at a bridal shower last Friday evening in honor of Miss Willisa E. Ballan, whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. Whitney M. Prall, USCG, took place Saturday, October 20, in St. Andrew's Chapel of the Naval Academy.

June Joy Married

The marriage of Miss June Joy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Joy, Eastport, and Pfc. Charles William Pettebone, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Pettebone, Annapolis, took place Saturday, October 13 in St. Anne's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Berger, rector.

A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents, for the bridal couple and members of the two families. The newlyweds are making an extended motor trip through Virginia.

Mrs. George R. Marvell is holding her usual exhibition of water colors, October 25, 26, 27 and 28, at her home, from 3 to 10 p. m. daily.

Prof. Henry F. Sturdy, president of the board of the Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Library, entertained 90 members of the Maryland Library Association at a tea last Saturday afternoon, in the library, following the fall meeting of the association at St. John's College.

Mrs. Clarence M. White, presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, jr., Miss Elsa K. Hammari, Mrs. David Connolley, Miss Mary M. Wiegard and Mrs. Heatie Goldsborough.

Mrs. Fairfax Honored

Mrs. Edmund Fairfax was guest of honor at a recent luncheon at Mount Vernon Club, in Baltimore, given by Mrs. Garland Tinsley, Guilford.

Mrs. Embree H. Hunt, Midland, Tex., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Halpine. She will meet Major Hunt, USAAF, who is returning from the CBI theater to New York.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Ludwig (MC) USN, Mrs. Ludwig and their two sons, Teddy and Jimmy, Portsmouth, Va., left last Sunday after spending a few days at the house guests of Mrs. Arthur L. Newman.

The Right Rev. Noble C. Powell, Bishop of Maryland, was entertained at dinner yesterday by the Rev. C. E. Berger, pastor, and the vestry of St. Anne's Episcopal Church. The dinner was also attended by 70 vestrymen from the seven parishes in this area.

Miss O'Connor, Lieut. Paxton Exchange Vows

Miss Dorothy Louise O'Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward John O'Connor, became the bride yesterday of Lieut. George Raymond Paxton, AUS, son of Mrs. Mary Ann Paxton, this city. The Rev. Lawrence A. McGlone officiated at the 11 a. m. mass in the Church of the Nativity.

The bride, escorted by her father, wore a white satin gown with a veil draped from a headdress of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Brother Is Best Man

Mrs. Albert L. Kelly, matron of honor for her sister, wore jade green taffeta and carried an old-fashioned bouquet. Mrs. Charles G. Cook and Mrs. Donald Brant, bridesmaids, wore gowns of sapphire blue taffeta and American Beauty taffeta.

Underwood & Underwood.
MRS. GEORGE R. PAXTON
. . . Veteran's bride

Markell W. Paxton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man and ushers were Capt. Gerard Richards, AUS, Detroit, and Robert F. O'Connor, brother of the bride.

Reception Follows Ceremony

A reception followed in the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. O'Connor wore purple velvet with matching hat and an orchid corsage. The bridegroom's mother was dressed in fuchsia with a hat of the same shade and orchid corsage.

The bride was graduated from Notre Dame Academy. Lieutenant Paxton has just returned from three years' duty in the European theater.

Following the reception the couple left for their honeymoon trip.

Comdr. Bowles To Take Bride

Mrs. Herbert J. Donkin, London, England, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sheilah Donkin, to Lieut. Comdr. John Eliot Bowles, New York and Washington.

Miss Donkin, daughter of the late Major Donkin, Delhi, India, attended schools in England, Germany and France. She was presented at Court in 1938 and joined the WRNS in 1941.

Commander Bowles is son of Mrs. Ralph H. Bowles and of the late Mr. Bowles, New York. He was graduated from Loomis School and from Yale University. The marriage will take place December 12 at Holy Trinity Church in London.

Mrs. Kay Hostess To Adas Sisterhood

Mrs. A. S. Kay opens her home, at 4800 17th st. nw., for a member-bring-a-member tea sponsored by the Sisterhood of the Adas Israel Congregation, from 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Membership Chairman Mrs. Maurice Eanet will be on hand with President Mrs. Henry Gichner to greet members and prospective members. There will be refreshments, and entertainment will include vocal selections by Mrs. Rose Sills and recitations by Miss Marjory Buckoff.

Reni
GLOWING WITH ADMIRATION Mme. de Kauffmann, wife of the Danish Minister (right(displays an autographed photo of Danish pianist and humorist, Victor Borge, to Mrs. Arthur Barker, committee member of the Wellesley and Vassar College Clubs which are sponsoring the famous musician and his orchestra tomorrow evening at Constitution Hall for the benefit of their scholarship funds. Borge and the de Kauffmanns have been close friends since his concert days in Denmark

Many Dinner Parties Precede Benefit Concert

A number of parties will be given in connection with tomorrow night's benefit concert with Victor Borge, humorist, and his 27-piece orchestra will present at Constitution Hall under the joint sponsorship of the Wellesley and Vassar College Clubs of Washington.

The concert is for the benefit of the Wellesley and Vassar scholarship funds, and is bringing out a distinguished audience.

Mrs. Hugh Perrin, Wellesley chairman, and Mrs. Joseph W. Darling, of the Vassar committee, are expecting a sellout.

Dinner parties will be given before the concert by Senator and Mrs. Millard E. Tydings, Col. and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Swigert and Mr. and Mrs. Perrin. Mrs. Perrin also will give a party at her home following the concert, and Mr. Borge will attend.

Madame Henrik de Kauffmann, wife of the Minister of Denmark, who knew Borge when he was a piano virtuoso in Copenhagen before he came to this country in 1940, will attend with a party.

Among boxholders are the Ambassador of France and Mme. Bonnet; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert T. Frederick, Colonel and Mrs. Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McKinney Hunt, Representative and Mrs. Ralph Church, Capt. and Mrs. Rawson Bennett, Mrs. Eugene Havas, Mrs. Lynn Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Brown, jr., Miss Gertrude Banfield, Mrs. George Meleney, Miss Carol Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Mrs. Walter Brookings, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Martin, jr., Mrs. Bernard A. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Mellon, Miss Clara L. Brady, Miss Helen Zartman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Q. Newton, Lieut. Comdr. John Meikle, Lieut. John Roberts, Maj. and Mrs. Arthur Barker.

Mrs. Truman and her daughter Miss Margaret Truman will occupy the Presidential box.

Mrs. Russell Gross Compliments Visitor

Mrs. Russell L. Gross, Arlington, Va., and Boston, Mass., entertained at luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Marie A. Taylor, Scranton, Pa.

Other guests were Miss Lucy Walker, Miss Lois Kidwell, Miss Ruth Calhoun and Miss Nola Hrehchir.

Virginia Girl, George Page Married in Church Ceremony

The chancel rail of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Upperville, Md., was entwined with southern smylax as a background for banks of small white flowers on an altar lit with cathedral candles when Miss Frances Van Meter de Butts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. de Butts, Upperville and Washington, became the bride of Lieut. George Matthews Page, USNR, son of Mrs. Louis C. Page, Austin, Tex., last evening. The Rev. Charles J. Ryley performed the ceremony.

Escorted to the altar by her father, the bride was attired in white satin with an off-the-shoulder bertha of lace, fitted bodice and full skirt with medium train. Orange blossoms and a lace cap caught her off-the-face veil of tulle. She carried a white prayer book with a spray of white orchids and stephanotis.

Costumed in emerald green bengaline taffeta and green feather cap, Mrs. Richard Earle de Butts, Fairfax County, attended the bride as matron of honor. Gold chrysanthemums fashioned her bouquet. In chartreuse taffeta outfits similar to that of the matron's of honor and carrying bronze chrysanthemums, bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Benson, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. John Crogan, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Robert Flanagan, Houston, Tex.; Miss Helen Adams, Washington, and Miss Virginia Plaskitt, Upperville.

Louis C. Page, jr., Austin, Tex., served as best man for his brother. Ushers were Lieut. (j. g.) George W. Sparks, USNR; Lieut. Roy Rather, USNR; Lieut. B. W. Crain, USNR; Lieut. John S. Sprague, USNR, and Capt. B. T. Simmons, Washington.

The Hill, home of the bride's parents, was scene of a reception following the wedding. The bride's mother was costumed in a beige pink crepe with long sleeves and floor-length skirt. Her hat was of flowers. The bridegroom's mother wore turquoise with a matching hat.

Lieutenant Page has just returned from 32 months' service in the western and central Pacific and was on Admiral Nimitz's staff at Guam.

Upon their return from their wedding trip, Lieutenant and Mrs. Page will live in Washington until the lieutenant is discharged from the Navy, when they will make their home in Austin.

Returns to Capital

Anis Azer, charge d'affairs at the Egyptian legation, has returned to Washington from Canada where he attended the Food and Agriculture Conference in Quebec.

United Nations Forum Slates Four Lectures

An impressive list of Washingtonians will sponsor a series of four lectures to be given November 19 and 26 and December 3 and 17, in Constitution Hall under direction of the United Nations Forum group headed by Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, chairman, and George Maurice Morris, cochairman.

Fifteen embassies and legations have made box reservations and many more are expected.

Sponsors include Bruce Baird, Senator and Mrs. Joseph H. Ball from Minnesota; Mrs. James R. Bourne, Mrs. Owen Brewster, Dr. Esther Brunauer, Mrs. Walter Clifford Burke, Mrs. Harold Burton, Mrs. Tomas Cajigas, Mrs. Thad Brown, Mrs. Irene Caldwell, James B. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Mrs. James C. Crowley, Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, Laurence Duggan, Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, Mrs. Homer Ferguson, Mrs. J. William Fulbright, Rabbi and Mrs. Norman Gerstenfeld, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Judge Marion J. Harron.

Others are Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Frank Jelleff, Dr. and Mrs. William Crane Johnstone, jr., Howard S. LeRoy, Mrs. Frederick Livesey, Lewis L. Lorwin, Mrs. Helen Montfort Moodie, Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, Dr. Harold G. Moulton and Mrs. Barnet Nover.

Also Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Charles McNary, Mrs. George Maurice Morris, Barrett Prettyman, John G. Scharf, Mrs. Hale T. Shenefield, Mrs. Arthur Clarendon Smith, Mrs. Bruce Smith, Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Ralph Van Orsdel, Robert Watt, Miss Elizabeth Y. Webb, Mrs. Walter Wyatt, Roy Veatch, Mrs. Frank Linzel and Mrs. Donald Hogate.

Brussels Lace Sent by Fiance Worn by Bride

Brussels lace, sent by the bridegroom while on duty in Belgium, formed the tiara of her full-length veil of tulle when Miss Miriam A. Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lepper, exchanged wedding vows with Capt. J. David Leonard, son of Mr. Fred J. Leonard and the late Mrs. Leonard, last evening at the Church of the Epiphany. Two seven-branched candelabra and white chrysanthemums decorated the altar. The Rev. Charles W. Sheerin performed the double-ring ceremony.

A white prayer book covered with gardenias and shower of ribbons was carried by the bride, who wore ivory satin with sweetheart neckline and full train. She was given in marriage by Mr. Lepper.

Niece Is Flower Girl

Maid of honor, Miss Beverley Shertzer, was attired in yellow net and jersey with a bouquet of pastel flowers. There were two matrons of honor, Mrs. Lawrence Shaffner, sister of the bride, and Mrs. A. Everett Leonard, sister-in-law of the bridegroom. They were costumed in powder blue jersey and net with Juliet caps and face veils of tulle.

Also attending the bride, in gowns similar to those of the matrons of honor, were Mrs. Edward Shields and Miss Mary Boswell. Niece of the bridegroom, Mary Evelyn Leonard, acted as flower girl in white organdie and David S. Peters served as ring bearer.

Will Live in Bethesda

Best man was A. Everett Leonard, brother of the bridegroom, and ushers included Frederic R. Leonard, brother of the bridegroom, Raymond Radcliffe, Harry Vollmer and John Beers.

A church reception followed the ceremony.

When the newlyweds return from Luray, Va., they will live at 4518 Avondale st., Bethesda, Md.

Gen. George Moore Welcomed Home At Hotel Reception

A welcome home reception for Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, who spent three and a half years in a Japanese prison camp, took place in the ballroom of the Shoreham Monday evening when officers of the Coast Artillery Association were hosts.

Those in the receiving line with Mrs. Moore and the general, who was commander of Corregidor and of other artillery defenses of Manila, were Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Leroy Lutes, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Green.

Among the guests were the Commissioner of the Philippines and Carlos P. Romulo. The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson, Senator and Mrs. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico came to greet the former commander of the 250 men of their State's National Guard, who also served on Corregidor.

Also there to greet General Moore, a native of the Lone Star State, were Senator and Mrs. Tom Connally, Representative and Mrs. Luther Johnson, Representative and Mrs. Lindley Beckworth, Representative and Mrs. Ed Gossett, Representative and Mrs. Paul Kilday and Representative R. Ewing Thomason.

Others were Gen. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Harry Collins, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Homer Oldfield, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Aaron Bradshaw, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Roger Colton, Brig. Gen. Edward Stockton, Brig. Gen. Paul B. Kelly and Brig. Gen. Rollin Tilton.

Bachrach
MRS. J. DAVID LEONARD
. . . Epiphany bride

Ann Ruppert, Capt. Wicker Repeat Vows

White chrysanthemums and palms decorated Walter Reed Memorial Chapel last evening when Miss Ann Carolyn Ruppert, daughter of Mrs. Carl Anton Ruppert, Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride of Capt. Robert Alfonso Wicker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Wicker, Itasca, Ill. Nuptial vows were read by Chaplain Antoine Barrett. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. (j. g.) Carl Anton Ruppert, USNR.

Carrying white roses and orchids, the bride was attired in a gown of white satin with seed pearl trimming and long train. Her fingertip veil of illusion was held by a coronet of seed pearls.

Miss Lucille Ruppert, sister of the bride, attended as maid of honor in a blush pink satin and net gown with headdress and bouquet of pink roses.

Best man was Capt. Donald C. Fauchert, AUS. Ushers were Capt. Frank Wise, AUS, Capt. Leo Jablonski, AUS, and Capt. A. A. Gunnels, USMCR.

A reception was held at the Hotel 2400. The mother of the bride wore a taupe gown with feathered hat and accessories of forest green. A pearl grey gown with aqua flowered hat and accessories was chosen by the bridegroom's mother.

The bride attended Notre Dame Academy and the National Art School.

Captain Wicker is a graduate of Northwestern University. When the couple left for their honeymon in Georgia, the bride was wearing a royal blue suit with black accessories and a corsage of orchids.

Carys' Visit Here

Former State Senator Hunsdon Cary and Mrs. Cary, Ampthill House, Richmond, Va., and the Rev. Mr. Cary, jr., and his wife, Sandusky, Ohio, have spent the last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson Miles Cary, Arlington, Va. The visitors plan to return to their respective homes this weekend.

Lieut. Pates, Miss Love Take Nuptial Vows

Yellow and white chrysanthemums and Australian ferns decorated Foundry Methodist Church when Miss Mary-Jane Love, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Love, jr., became the bride of Lieut. Robert Eugene Pates, AUS, son of Mrs. Glegge Thomas, Chevy Chase, Md., yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris was the officiating clergyman.

An ivory statin princess gown with lace yoke adorned the bride whose long tulle veil was draped from a beaded Juliet cap. Her shower bouquet was of ivory roses. Mr. Love gave his daughter in marriage.

Cousin Attends Bride

Costumed in yellow net with matching halo, Miss Hulah McNinch, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. She carried orchid chrysanthemums.

Maj. William A. Pates, brother of the bridegroom, served as best man. Ushers were Capt. Donald McLeod and Edward Bennett.

Couple Leave For Texas

Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was decorated in ivy, pine and yellow and white chrysanthemums. Her mother was attired in robin's egg blue crepe. Rose crepe was worn by the mother of the bridegroom.

When the bridal couple left for Camp Swift, Tex., where Lieutenant Pates is stationed, the bride's traveling costume was an aqua wool suit with brown accessories.

Mrs. Pates is a graduate of Ohio University.

To Attend AAUW Conclave

Mrs. Edward Lanphier, vice president of the H. Sophie Newcomb National Alumnae, will be in town from Wednesday to Sunday to attend a series of conferences of the AAUW. Mrs. Lanphier is regional vice president of the South Pacific region of AAUW. Miss Agnes Collins, retiring treasurer of the local Newcomb alumnae, will give a tea in her honor Saturday afternoon.

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French Countess Learned To Butcher With Skill

By Genevieve Reynolds

To look at slim, chic Countess de Royere, you'd never suspect that she can cut up a pig or cow with the skill of the best butchers. That isn't all. She can plow a furrow straight as Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Secretary of War, who is known for her agricultural prowess.

Harris & Ewing.
COUNTESS DE ROYERE
. . . Speaks for royalty

Before the Germans occupied France, the sight of uncooked meat made her ill. But when the Nazis took over the Dijon region, she sent for the town butcher and asked him to teach her to cut up meat.

"When fighting to survive starvation, you'll learn to do any kind of work," explained the countess, as she sat in her suite at Hotel Statler discussing conditions in her homeland. "I would have someone kill a pig or cow in my cellar. Then I'd cut it up and distribute it to the few remaining workers on my estate."

Nearly all the able-bodied men on her estate either were dragged off by the Germans or escaped to join the Free French forces. Those who could speak nothing but French and did not want to leave the region she hid and forged papers and names for them. "Since they lost their rationing cards, I had to see that they were fed the best I could," she said.

French People Aren't Lazy

Gradually the Nazis stole all the best farming implements and the horses. Undaunted, the Countess de Royere rounded up a few old oxen, hitched them to ancient or home-made plows and continued to till the land herself. The few boys who worked the fields beside her had no shoes. Food conditions grew worse and many became too weak to work.

"Contrary to popular belief in this country," she said, " French people aren't lazy. Their seeming lack of interest in jobs during the war and especially now is due largely to malnutrition and lack of clothes. Even when they have the will and strength to do hard work, there is no coal to run the factories."

The countess' beautiful Chateau d'Aiserey Cote d'Or later became the headquarters for the American Air Forces and she was dubbed "Mother of the Air Corps." Only person in the region to speak English fluently, she served as interpreter between the Americans and French.

"My kitchen became a babble of tongues," she recalled. "The Americans installed their cooks. With them they had potato peelers from Corsica, Sardinia, Italian prisoners. My own cooks would teach them how to prepare French dishes."

Women Shy About Voting

Full of praise for our airmen and soldiers, she says, "they never complained or bragged about difficult jobs, but kept smiling and cheerful.

French countrywomen were shy about going to the polls for the first time. The countess heard they were too timid to vote. Thereupon, she made advance visits to all the women on her estate and in the nearby villages to encourage them to cast their ballots. "I never mentioned party politics to any of them," she asserted. "I merely encouraged them to exercise their voting privileges. Women in cities didn't need the extra push."

In this country to study protective legislation for women, the Countess de Royere also is making a special survey of women's clubs. She hopes to visit the various women's organizations in Washington and other cities when she returns from a short trip to Canada. Leaving France October 1, she came to this country on a troop ship. After a few days' stay in New York City she came to Washington.

"Talk of equality of rights is a little frightening to the French men," she emphasized. "They are accustomed to considering women in protective terms. However, you know they gave us suffrage without our asking for it.

"I believe the French women should form leagues and clubs to unite for protective rights and to push legislation that affects their families. In the long run we want the thing that will give women maximum happiness. Control of their children's schooling and other destinies will help to achieve it."

Tall, dark and handsome, the countess expressed great concern that Americans have few chances to know or meet the better class French family. If she has her way, she'll remedy that situation.

Weapons Subject Of Furer's Talk

Rear Admiral Julius A. Furer, USN, ret., will speak on "The Evolution of Weapons During World War II" at the general meeting of the Twentieth Century Club Thursday at 11 a. m. in Barker Hall, YWCA.

During the war Admiral Furer was coordinator of research and development for the Navy Department, and worked with Dr. Vanavar Bush, Office of Scientific Research and Management, in perfecting new weapons.

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Mrs. Truman To Be Feted By City Club

Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the President, will be honored by members of the Women's City Club at a tea for members only today from 4:30 to 6 p. m. at the clubhouse.

She will be received by Mrs. John T. Lucker, president; Mrs. Laura Waters and Mrs. C. D. Lowe, vice presidents.

The program will include piano selections by Betty Baum and vocal numbers by Martha Huntley, contralto, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Jacobs. Incidental music will be furnished by a string quartet of the U. S. Navy Band.

Presiding at the tea table will be Mrs. Gus Schuldt, Dr. Margaret Miller and the Misses Jessie D. Elting and Miriam Edwards.

Miss Cathering Coleman is in charge of arrangements with Mrs. J. Frank Bowling assisting. Others on her committee are Mrs. Lester Anderson, Mrs. E. Campbell Shields, Lieut. Narcissa Rhodes and the Misses Margaret Bandley, Greta Ferguson, Carolyn Price, Dorothy McCune and Kay Noble.

This Week's Club Calendar

All notices for the Sunday Club Calendar must be on the Club Editor's desk by noon each Wednesday. They should be typed separately from stories concerning club activities.

TODAY

Women's City Club—Hospitality tea, 4:30 p. m. Honors Mrs. Truman.
AAUW, D. C. Branch—Officer's tea dance, 4:30 p. m.

TOMORROW

AAUW, D. C. Branch—Club tea, 4 p. m. Meeting, 5 p. m. Col. M. Rajindra Sinhji, Indian Army staff, guest speaker.
OES, Bethlehem Chapter—Special meeting, Grand Visitation.
Woman's National Democratic Club—Education committee luncheon, 12:30 p. m. Mrs. William H. Davis, Mrs. May Thompson Evans, Mrs. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, speakers.
National League of American Pen Women, D. C. Branch—Monthly business meeting, 8 p. m.
YWCA, St. Alban's Chapter—Meeting, 2 p. m. 17th and K sts.
D. C. American Legion Auxiliary—Unit rehabilitation chairmen meeting, 7 p. m. Department executive committee meeting, 8 p. m., clubhouse.
D. C. Radcliffe Club—Cocktail party, 5:30 p. m., Potomac Boat Club, foot of 36th st. nw.
St. John's Mothers' Club—Executive board meeting, 1:30 p. m., school library.

TUESDAY

YWCA—Open house program, Capt. Dick Mansfield, cartoonist, guest speaker.
Women's City Club—Bridge group meeting, 1:30 p. m.
DAR, Livingston Manor Chapter—Meeting, chapter house, 1732 Massachusetts ave. nw. Dr. Lee Coulter, guest speaker.

WEDNESDAY

Zonta Club—Semiannual business meeting, 6:30 p. m., Mayflower Hotel.
Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Music section meeting, 10 a. m.
Bethesda Woman's Club—Bridge party, 2 p. m., home of Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.

THURSDAY

YWCA—All States Club informal supper.
Writer's League of D. C.—Bimonthly meeting, 8 p. m. at 1851 Columbia rd. nw.
D. C. Quota Club—Dinner, 6:30 p. m., Blackstone Hotel.
Twentieth Century Club—Meeting, 11 a. m. Barker Hall, YWCA. Rear Admiral Julius A. Furer, USN (Ret.), guest speaker.

FRIDAY

Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Civics section luncheon, 12:15 p. m.
American Legion Auxiliary—Victory unit No. 4 meeting, 8 p. m., Legion clubhouse, 2437 15th st. nw.
St. John's Mothers' Club—Regular monthly meeting, 1:30 p. m., school auditorium.
D. C. Council of Church Women—Meeting 10:30 a. m., Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1410 Columbia rd. nw. Representative Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut, guest speaker.
DAR, D. C. National Defense Committee—November meeting, 11 a. m., chapter house. Dr. H. T. Wensel, Bureau of Standards, guest speaker

SATURDAY

City of Hope Auxiliary, Los Angeles Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Bazaar and dance, 8 p. m., Sapphire Room, Mayflower Hotel.
Chevy Chase Women's Club—Social section dinner, 7 p. m. Dancing and cards.

Radcliffe Club Sets Party

Radcliffe Club of Washington will open the season's activities with a cocktail party at the Potomac Boat Club tomorrow from 5:30 to 9 p. m. The officers, who are Miss Delphine Carpenter, Miss Elizabeth Plimpton, Mrs. Virginia Haaga and Mrs. Majorie White Hewitt, have invited all former Radcliffe students and their friends.

RONEY PLAZA
MIAMI BEACH ★ FLORIDA

RESERVATIONS are now being accepted at the Roney Plaza, where superb facilities combine with the highest standards of good taste to assure the comfort, enjoyment and well-being of each guest.

JAMES J. CARROLL, MANAGING DIRECTOR
Washington Office—Investment Building
Washington, D. C., REpublic 2642

A Dog's Life Can Be Pretty Fine at Times

Continued from Page 1

but he thinks he's going to be a radio commentator again.

ELMER'S cat reminded me that maybe animals would be a good subject for this column. Some people like animals better than people and vice versa. So I found out that Mrs. Sumner Welles likes dogs very much. Going through the files of the "morgue" of The Post, I found out that Mr. Welles used to be Undersecretary of State so I think it's all right to use this story even if he is out of office.

Seems the bow wows of the Sumner Welles always dine with their master and mistress. They are leashed to the sideboard and the butler brings their silver bowls to them and they clop clop and chop chop through each course, in silver bowls, until they get to the fingerbowls and they clop that, too, and then the butler wipes their whiskers before they have their afternoon nap.

AND then I heard that the current Secretary of State and Mrs. Jimmy Byrnes have a very special pet dog named Whiskers whom the Secretary takes for a walk every morning before breakfast. The one word he (the pup) understands in English is "bath" and that's all they have to say to him to make him behave.

Gee, another telegram:

STORY WITHHELD FROM STAR
GIDDLE FUDDLE PAPA

WELL, it's a heck of a thing to come to Washington for a visit and spend the first five days in bed with the sniffles, but that's what Mrs. Palmer Hoyt did. Brownie is staying with Mrs. Irene Caldwell for a week or two more while Palmer is expected for a quick visit before Brownie goes home.

The stooge is slowly genuflecting her eyelids, so I 'spose she's coming too. So toodle, oo.

Mercy House Arranges Sale Of Aprons, Food

Aprons and food will be on sale Thursday at the House of Mercy from 11 a. m. until 6 p. m. Tea will be served from 3:30 on and during the afternoon Mrs. Angus Dun and Mrs. Perry Heath will pour. Chairman of the sale will be Mrs. William D. Connor and vice chairman is Mrs. Charles W. Sheerin.

In charge of arrangements are Mrs. William F. Pearson and Mrs. Merritt K. Ruddock.

Mrs. Bayne to Preside

Mrs. Breckinridge Bayne will preside at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Thomas Lockwood, Mrs. Daniel Devore, Mrs. Paul McNutt, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Walter Tuckerman, Mrs. Horatio Gillmor, Mrs. Lee Phillips, Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman and Mrs. S. E. W. Kittelle.

Mrs. I. William Hill is in charge of aprons and bazaar, assisted by Mrs. Frederick Bradley, Mrs. John Bowman, Mrs. Robert Callen King and Mrs. John W. Thompson, jr.

Mrs. Abbott Assists

The candy table will be arranged by Mrs. Henry C. Morris with the help of Mrs. Harry N. Cootes.

Chairman of the publicity committee is Mrs. Atherton Macondray, assisted by Mrs. Henry Abbott.

Also present will be the new deaconess, Frances B. Affleck, a graduate of St. Faith's Training School in New York.

Mrs. Cannon To Be Feted

A tea and reception in honor of Mrs. Clarence Cannon, wife of Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, will be given by her sorority, Beta Sigma Omicron, at Liberty, Mo., November 15. This is one of the events of "Achievement Day" at William Jewell College.

President Harry S. Truman will go to the college to deliver the Achievement Day address in honor of seven distinguished alumni of William Jewell who will be awarded "Citations for Achievement" at a formal morning convocation which will be participated in by the presidents of all Missouri colleges and universities.

Representative Cannon is one of the seven alumni of the Missouri institution who will be awarded a "Citation for Achievement."

GREETING CONVALESCENT servicemen and D. C. Chapter, Red Cross Motor Corps drivers, is Mrs. Robert Nix (right), chairman of Loudoun County Chapter, Potomac Camp and Hospital Council. Mrs. Nix, who arranged a day of entertainment in Leesburg for the men, shakes hands with Miss Mildred E. Pedersen, one of the corps drivers who furnished transportation

Convalescent Servicemen Taken To Leesburg for Day's Outing

Mrs. Robert Nix, jr., chairman of Loudoun County Chapter, Potomac Camp and Hospital Council, American Red Cross, arranged a day of entertainment last week in Leesburg, Va., for 18 convalescent servicemen from Walter Reed Hospital. The men were welcomed there by the Camp and Hospital Committee at Red Cross Headquarters.

The District Red Cross Motor Corps, which needs more drivers, furnished transportation.

A tour of old Waterford houses in horse-drawn surreys and an exhibit of arts and crafts in the school auditorium were first in the order of entertainment at Leesburg. The men lunched in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert White, with ladies of the P-TA furnishing roast beef, French fried potatoes and all the "trimmings."

Hosts at Chicken Supper

Mrs. Edgar K. Legg, jr., opened her home, Graydon, to the group during the afternoon and Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher were hosts at a chicken supper later.

Among the young people who helped to make the day festive were the Misses Peggy Rogers, Joanne Tiffany, Mary Brooks Popkins, Jane McIntosh and Nancy Musgrove.

Also Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Albert White, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Orme, jr., Mrs. Eugene F. O'Connor, jr., Mrs. William Bullock, Mrs. Samuel Alexander, Mrs Winslow Williams, Mrs. John S. Kinkaid, jr., Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Carr, Mrs. Sterling M. Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Cooley, 2d, Mrs. Billings Wheeler and Mrs. Faith Meyer.

Mrs. Finley Is Chairman

The Camp and Hospital Council acts as a channel to provide supplementary equipment and services to military and naval posts and hospitals. Convalescents are supplied with "extras" such as radios, magazines, electric fans and recreational equipment.

Mrs. David Finley is chairman of the District chapter, member of Potomac Camp and Hospital Council. Seven other chapters are included in the Council: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince Georges, Montgomery and Calvert Counties.

Mrs. DeCourcy Heads Program

"The University's Obligation" will be the subject of Dr. Harry C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, when he speaks to the civics section of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase Friday at 1 p. m. The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon at 12:15.

Following the luncheon, the program will be in charge of Mrs. Harold DeCourcy, chairman of the committee on applied education.

Miss Moskowitz, Officer Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. B. Moskowitz, Haverhill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanore Dee, to Lieut. Comdr. Milton Roth, Dental Corps, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Roth, Detroit, Mich.

Commander Roth has recently returned after 20 months of active duty in the Pacific area, where he participated in the invasion of Guam.

Miss Moskowitz has been residing at the Westchester for the last three years. No date has been set for the wedding.

Fitting You is no problem because every Warner's Alphabet Bra is graded as to bust types A, B, C and D as well as to size. They are original creations by the designers of Le Gant girdles and corselettes.

Rep. Douglas Will Address Alumni Club

University of Chicago Alumni Club of Washington will be addressed by Representative Emily Taft Douglas, of Illinois, Wednesday at a dinner meeting at the YMCA, 17th and K sts. nw.

Mrs. Douglas, alumna of the University of Chicago, will speak on "The Backwash of War in Europe and Its Effect on Peace."

Mrs. Douglas recently visited Italy, Greece, France, Holland and Belgium as a member of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. She was authorized by Congress to attend the UNRRA Council meeting in London and to observe relief operations in Europe.

Reservations may be made by calling Dodge Simons, Dupont 2768.

P-TA Slates Unit Meetings On Wednesday

"How to Conduct a Meeting" will be the subject of the third lecture in a series of Wednesday morning discussions at George Washington University Hall of Government from 9:30 to 11:30.

Dr. James H. Fox, dean of the School of Education, is the leader for the course designed to give P-TA leaders a practical knowledge of how to make their work more effective.

The school education committee of the District of Columbia Congress will meet with Miss Margaret Moore in the Adams School, Tuesday, at 3 p. m.

Local meetings for the week are:

LANGDON

"How the P-TA Works" will be dramatized at the first meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. in the auditorium. Mr. Albert Hall, cubmaster for Pack 94, which is sponsored by the association, will be master of ceremonies.
Clothing construction class Friday at 1 p. m.

MACFARLAND JUNIOR HIGH

The association will help with a Halloween program of free movies for neighborhood children sponsored jointly with Roosevelt High School.

McKINLEY HIGH

Tour and tea for parents of the entering class will be held Thursday at 2:20 p. m.
First meeting Monday, November 5, 8 p. m., Memorial Room of the school. Principal Daniel will speak on the "Evaluation Report."

WOODRIDGE

Study group Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the home of Mrs. H. Keesling. Miss Katherine Scrivener, supervising principal of the third division, will be guest speaker.
Executive board Thursday at 9 a. m.

Meeting Announced By Writers' League

The Writers' League of Washington will hold its bimonthly meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. at 1851 Columbia rd. nw. President Margaret Jean Bailey will preside.

The program will consist of original stories, articles and poems, read by Eva Grant Marshall, Edna Elmore, Ida Elaine James, Eliery Baker, L. S. Mayer. Mrs. Florence Jansson, fiction chairman, will speak. The winner of the short-short story contest will be announced.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Man, 30, Planning Future as Civilian, Has Girl Who Loves Him, but Her Health Is Delicate; Is This Marriage Handicap?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am writing to you because a personal problem presses me and because I like your approach to life. My problem is: How much should love, of itself, be allowed to dictate action? That is, supposing you are in good health and your girl loves you, but her health is delicate.

Here are the details: I met Ann while in the service, kept company with her for six months, then was shipped out and continued a correspondence. I expect to become a civilian soon and I am wondering what course to take then, regarding Ann.

Wants His Wife To Share Sports

MY OWN solution would be to see what effect further time has on our relationship. At present, I am 30, with no dependents and with no particular preference for the single state. For the rest, Ann and I have many interests in common—general philosophy of life, music, books, religion. However, she is 10 years younger than I and has no college degree, as I have.

Friends of mine point out that it might be mutually unfair and ill-advised to consider marriage, inasmuch as health is such an important issue. And I personally would like my future wife to actively share my interest in sports, such as tennis. Doctors say that Ann always will have to watch her condition, and that it is not likely to improve, although marriage might be a beneficial influence.

J. L.

Happy Life Great Tonic

DEAR J. L.: Happiness is always beneficial to health. Indeed, the fast-growing psychosomatic branch of medicine finds that many of the ailments to which mankind is said to be "heir," are fundamentally rooted in unsatisfied hunger (1) for "love that never faileth," and (2) for that innermost feeling of emotional security and personal significance in the jungle of life, which is known only to those who live inside the circle of mutually protective love.

Thus, Ann's symptoms of frailty might recede, her constitution might pick up wonderfully, if she were gathered into marriage by a stanch and good man whom she loved, who also loved her for her very self—for the special cast of her mind and character, primarily,—and thus could say with Shakespeare, "Let me not to the marriage of true minds admit impediments."

The romantic story of England's two great nineteenth century poets, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, both unusually advanced in spiritual perception, is a case in point. The robust "man's man" Browning made the acquaintance of Elizabeth as a languishing invalid, virtually bedridden in a neurasthenically cloistered household, when he was 33 and she near 40.

Too Selfish To Help Her

HIS heroic courtship gave her strength to throw off "conditioned" shackles and elope with him to a happier life than she had dreamed could exist—to idyllic married companionship reinforced with new friends and new interests developed in common. (But perhaps unconsciously Elizabeth had dreamed such a life was possible. She had a noble imagination. Perhaps her heart's desire was the secret force that broke the fetters of early circumstance.)

In any event, this was a marriage of true minds that richly justified itself, even though Elizabeth died much earlier than her spouse. But as for you and Ann,—your Yankee horse trader caution in calculating the possible discomfort to self, in case you install Ann in double harness and she can't match your wind as an athlete, persuades me that you are no fit mate for her. I think life with you—the psychological oppression of your skeptically appraising attitude,—would break her down in record time. So my advice is—don't marry her; and don't take up any more of her time. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Hostess at Shower

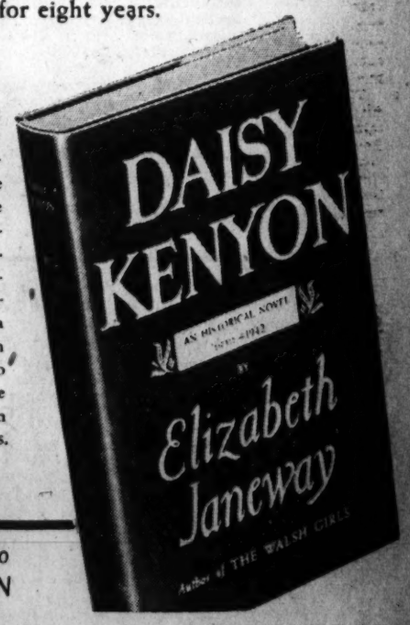
Miss Marian Grant was hostess Tuesday evening at a surprise shower for Miss Betty Brewton, whose marriage to Lieut. Alfred John Millard, jr., will take place November 1.

"Washington was like that..."*

Elizabeth Janeway

in her first novel, *The Walsh Girls*, put a small town and its people on the literary map. Now, in DAISY KENYON, she turns to the Washington and New York scene in the years 1940-42, as she tells the exciting story of a "semi-bohemian career woman" whose lover kept her a well-guarded secret from everyone—but his wife—for eight years.

*"The main theme of DAISY KENYON is Daisy's own hunger for a love that can be built on something more solid than being the mistress of a charming Irish lawyer whose talent is for high-grade and even occasionally high-minded fixing. But the eternal quality of Daisy's desire is made vibrant and poignant because it has a contemporary habitation and name. The Washington material is fascinating . . . Mrs. Janeway can handle a conversation between fixers in a Washington hotel room with a realism that should elicit a bravo from Tom Corcoran or Drew Pearson. Historians who read DAISY KENYON will be perfectly safe in saying to themselves, 'Well, Washington was like that'."—*John Chamberlain*, HARPERS.



At your bookseller's, $2.50
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

Wagner's Granddaughter Tells Inside Nazi Story; New War History Is Good

By Sterling North

Heritage of Fire. By Friedelind Wagner and Page Cooper. Harpers. $3

If this autobiography of Richard Wagner's granddaughter is to be trusted, the Wagnerian spawn at Bayreuth played real-life roles as creative (and occasionally as snide and destructive) as the mythological beings in "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

The author might be Brunhilde surrounded by the fiery circle of Nazi intrigue. Hitler is Wotan, Goebbels the vicious dwarf Alberich. And for Siegfried—but a platonic and fatherly one—we have Toscanini.

WAGNER

Bayreuth was in fact the Valhalla of Richard Wagner's grandchildren. Wagner's ancient widow, Cosina (blind, tyrannical but much loved) had turned over the management of the Festspielhaus and the great Bayreuth festivals to her composer-director son Siegfried, father of the present author.

Friedelind loved this gentle, humane, liberal father of hers. But from the first she fought her mother. It is difficult to untangle the complete truth about this clash of temperaments. Almost any reader will be inclined to discount the mother's virtues in the light of her ardent passion for Hitler, while excusing the daughter for all her admittedly unruly tendencies in the light of her hatred for the Nazis and final break with the Reich.

But even in youthful Friedelind there is a noteworthy absence of ethical sensibility. Despite her protestations that her grandfather's music has no valid connection with the Pan-German hysteria; her denunciation of anti-semitism; her final courageous decision to leave Bayreuth and write against Hitler—Friedelind cannot hide the fact that she admired her mother's protege Wolf—known to the world as Adolph Hitler.

Friedelind tells how the shy, unkempt young man came hat in hand to fabulous Wahnfried, the Wagner mansion in Bayreuth. Hitler believed throughout his life that Richard Wagner was the greatest German who ever lived. He moved in awe among the Wagnerian heirlooms, told hair-raising stories to the little Wagners in their cribs.

Winifred Wagner, mother of the author, fed Hitler; sent him the paper and ink to write "Mein Kampf" when in prison; collected money for him, hid him when his life was in danger and when he came to power took shrewd advantage of his friendship.

Only through hindsight does the author now see that Wahnfried had become a nest of vipers. She is still unconvinced (as far as a reader can discover) that she was acting like a typical stupid German in allowing herself to be taken in by the monstrous sadist who entertained her in Berlin, chided her about her diet and in general smoothed her path.

There are some amazing revelations in this book which is brief, fearless and brilliantly written. The fast-dwindling coterie who idolize Wagner's bombastic music will revel in the inner workings, backstage politics, excitement and color of the Bayreuth festivals as told by a Wagner who participated in managing them while still in pig tails. Students of the Nazi movement and psychopathologists interested in Hitler will have a field day with this document.

There is a wealth of excellent first-hand anecdotes: how Sir Thomas Beecham out-talked Hitler; how Sir John Simon (if not Anthony Eden) was taken in by Hitler at a dinner attended by the author; how the Wagners could and did flout almost any Nazi rule they wished merely because they were Wagners.

Toward the end, however, Friedelind's life was actually in danger. There is a scene in Switzerland worthy of Wagnerian opera in which mother and daughter face each other—the mother as an emissary of the Gestapo to tell her daughter coldly that she was risking possible death if she refused to return to Germany.

How much Page Cooper did to soften for American ears this incredible confession probably no one but collaborators could tell. But in a postwar world in which we are seeking "good" Germans, here is one Wagner who might conceivably be trusted with the concerts at Bayreuth. Unless, of course, the werewolves assassinated her in a final tragic Wagnerian scene.

A frightening book which in itself would make a libretto thoroughly in keeping with the family tradition.

Daisy Kenyon: An Historical Novel, 1940-42. By Elizabeth Janeway. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50

Now that the war is over our novelists are going to be very tough-tender, pathetic-ironic, disillusioned but romantic once again. It certainly paid off in Hemingway's case.

Elizabeth Janeway, who can write like four dry martinis on an empty stomach, tells us what career girls do for a love life in traffic-snarled Manhatten. Caste of major characters is as brief as in "The Voice of the Turtle." Daisy Kenyon, commercial artist, looks back on eight years of turbulent love with Dan O'Mara, "tough Fordham Irishman," successful lawyer and political conniver.

JANEWAY

Into her life comes Peter Lapham, bright magazine editor. The triangular situation is handled with more than usual competence against the historical-political background of 1940-42 in New York and Washington.

Too true to be funny department: the good years of a girl's life are limited. At some moment in her hard-working, hard-drinking, hard-loving career she has to choose between the Dan O'Maras, who have been difficult but exciting, and the Peter Laphams, who promise a better fare for the middle years. Even in New York girls sometimes get married.

Neat, efficient, honest story telling by a thoroughly professional novelist whose first interests are character development and the social-political scene, but who knows how to plot and pace an extremely readable love story.

History of World War II. By Francis Trevelyan Miller. With a Board of Historical and Military Authorities. Winston. $5

A rough estimate of World War II casualties (in and out of uniform) now approaches 30 million. In money we have squandered some thousand-billion dollars, enough to build new houses for every inhabitant of the globe, more money than has been spent on schools, churches and hospitals since the beginning of history. And this is but a faint suggestion of what a third World War fought with atomic bombs would do to the suffering planet.

Time being of the essence, I suggest you buy and read this record of man's insanity compiled by a staff of 200 experts working at top speed for nearly four years. Starting with statements (some made for this volume) by Roosevelt, King, Arnold, MacArthur and other principles, this history tells in pictures and text the chronological story of Armageddon from the rise of Hitler to the crumbling of the Japanese empire.

Complete with maps, documents and more significant statistics, this study is surprisingly well integrated for a book published within weeks after VJ-Day. In another 10 years we may have a more complete and objective picture, but there is always the strong possibility that neither historians nor readers will be on hand to enjoy it.

Romains Adds 'Wind Is Rising' To Men of Good Will Series

The Wind Is Rising. Men of Good Will. Vol. 12, Book XXIII. The Gathering of the Gangs, Book XXIV. Offered in Evidence. By Jules Romains. Knopf: 559 pp.: $3.

Q. Why is the wind rising?

A. Because Jules Romains has written another volume in his series, "Men of Good Will."

Q. Who are the men of good will?

A. The men of good will are the readers of this series.

Q. What is the literary style of this masterpiece? Is it verbose?

A. Somewhat. For example, it has four titles (see above). Most books have only one title.

Q. With whose style would you compare that employed by the author of "The Wind Is Rising?"

A. It closely resembles that employed by the radio program "The Quiz Kids." As the characters set forth their views, listeners at intervals interrupt with "What is it, in heavens name?"

Q. What is the subject of discussions?

A. The fate of the world. The fate of France. The fate of . . . oh, you know, fate.

Q. Will the book be a best seller?

A. Possibly. John S. Sumner isn't going to like certain chapters and Boston has banned for less.

Q. Would you say "The Wind Is Rising" is all wind?

A. Only three-quarters. The parts about the Fascist cells and the floating of the Haverkamp bonds are interesting.

Q. One last question. How near is M. Romains to the conclusion of his monumental series, beginning in the year 1908?

A. He's up to 1928. And it looks as though he would *Romains* writing his series forever.

P. S.—Volume VIII, "Verdun," is a fine novel.—M. M.

JOHN B. POWELL
. . . and he ought to know

Artificial Limb Racket Blasted By Jap Victim

"One of the biggest rackets in the country at the moment is the artificial limb business," says J. B. Powell, newspaperman and author of "My Twenty-Five Years in China" to be published November 7 by Macmillan. Powell should know. He lost both his feet at the hands of the Japanese.

"I hope Washington goes to town on its proposed investigation," he continued.

Then Powell launched into the ghoulish details. The serviceman, he says, is given an artificial limb before he leaves the hospital—$30 equipment for which the Army has paid about $150. In most cases it proves useless and the man then has to purchase his own for as much as $2000.

Shoes Still Unsatisfactory

In Powell's own case, he paid $60 a pair for two pairs of shoes, both unsatisfactory.

Until arrested by the Japanese December 20, 1941, "J. B." was editor and publisher of the China Weekly Review and managing director of the China Press in Shanghai. He spent more than a year and a half in the notorious Bridge House Prison where he lost his feet from gangrene.

Believes in Japanese People

J. B. Powell, who of all men has the right to be bitter about the Japanese, has, strangely, a great faith in the people. "They may surprise us," he says. "It's just the military that is responsible. The Japanese people generally are friendly. It's officials who are liars. A revolution in Japan is long overdue. We are now giving it to them.

C. B.

Mystery Good, If Complicated

The Noose Is Drawn. By Willetta Ann Barbar and R. F. Schabeltz. Scribner's. $2.

Christopher Storm, the artist-detective who goes about with a pad and pencil sketching telltale details of murder scenes to help the police, has an excellent opportunity this time, for he comes home from a jaunt with the FBI to find a corpse on his own terrace.

Before the carnage is over two more of their intimate circle of friends bite the dust. Mrs. Storm tells the story in her usual cheery style. Characterization is good, the sketches helpful and the plot holds water, but would be improved if the authors were to simplify things a bit.—C. B.

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BILL MAULDIN

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THE World PUBLISHING COMPANY
CLEVELAND and NEW YORK

Among Authors: Casey Can Shure Tell Stories

Not Only Russians Vex Rep. Bolton

By Clip Boutell

I met Representative Frances P. Bolton (R., Ohio) at a party given by Creative Age Press and Tomorrow magazine. Mrs. Bolton, who traveled 20,000 miles in 20 European countries as a member of a congressional committee, reported the Germans were definitely not defeated in attitude and said, "I'm not so worried about Russia as I am about us. We ought to stand for something. We must have some principles and fight for them."

Robert J. Casey is a man of parts. Looking at his waistline, you might almost say he has them to spare. I ran into him after the Boston Book Fair and he regaled me for hours with the best stories I have heard in years, among them this choice item from London, where the author of "Battle Below" and "This Is Where I Came In" sweated out the blitz.

Casey Fries His Eggs

He was trying to get some dinner at the Savoy. When it arrived, it consisted of two cold fried eggs. Remonstrating with the head waiter, he was informed that the kitchen had a glass roof, that fragments were falling all over the place.

"Perhaps," said the h. w., "you think you can do better yourself?"

"I not only can but I will," replied Bob Casey, starting for the kitchen.

On the way across the dining room he felt a tug at his sleeve. "And while you're at it," said a voice, "fry two for me."

The voice belonged to Lady Asquith.

Sizzling—And Can Be Told

There is a rumor that William Bradford Huie who wrote the Seabee book "Can Do" is now at work on a sizzling, now-it-can-be-told story about admirals in the Pacific, to be published by Dutton . . . Rene Clair has produced another remarkably effective film, "And Then There Were None," based on Agatha Christie's mystery book . . . Mignon Eberhart told me her own mystery, "The Random House early next year. White Dress," was coming from

BOLTON

CASEY
. . . it's not only Russia

Richard Lauterbach, author of "These Are the Russians," the October selection of the Book Find Club, will leave shortly for Japan on a story for Life . . . Ken McCormick, just out of the Air Force, is back at Doubleday as editor in chief . . . Benjamin Botkin, editor of "A Treasury of American Folklore," is now at work on a similar volume of Negro material.

Citizen Any Moment Now

Pvt. Harry Brown ("A Walk in the Sun" and "Artie Greengroin") is hoping to become Citizen Brown any moment in New York, but his wife is stuck in England. She is British but they were married in the United States. She went back to England to join him, now has to wait her turn.

And speaking of England, Edmond Segrave, editor of the English trade paper, the Bookseller, was honored at a party given by Penguin Books. During the war, he reports, the gross business of English book publishers (despite rationing) increased from 10 million pounds in 1939 to 20½ million in 1944. Estimates for this country only show an increase from some 250 million dollars to about 400 million.

Old, New China Seen in Novel

The Small General. By Robert Standish. Macmillan, $2.50.

The Small General is a small boy when the reader first encounters him in this warm and engaging novel of China during the years which preceded the Japanese invasion. He has acquired his nickname because of the military precision with which he manages his father's army of ducks.

As he grows older his life divides itself between the traditions of his family and his own love for the land and his interest in the larger sphere of the Brotherhood, an organization of Chinese patriots fighting the penetration of Japanese business.

And so the novel falls into two parts, one dealing with the old China and one with the new.

It is immediately apparent that the author loves and knows the Chinese people. Like Mr. Standish's previous novel "The Three Bamboos," this story contributes greatly to our knowledge of the Orient. It has much quiet humor.

C. B.

THE SOLDIER'S OWN BOOK!

FOR SOLDIERS
THE BEST FROM YANK is the war as they, themselves, have seen it—the book the G.I.'s have written and will want to own.

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THE BEST FROM YANK is the closest they can come to a slice of Army life. Combat stories, cartoons, photos, letters, humor and soldier art.

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"It packs an emotional wallop that will leave you weak. This is Mr. Williams' best and most powerful book. I don't know any higher praise for it than that." George Minot, Boston Herald $1.75

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FIRST BOOK of Jessamyn West Is "Friendly Persuasion" published by Harcourt, Brace Co.

Second Queen Anthology Out

Rogues' Gallery. Edited by Ellery Queen. Little, Brown. $3.

This hefty volume is designed as a companion piece to Ellery Queen's earlier "101 Years' Entertainment," an anthology of stories about famous detectives.

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On November 8th, Mrs. Hager will receive the Avon Women of Achievement Award at an Aviation Forum sponsored by the Aviation Writers Association at the Hotel Statler.

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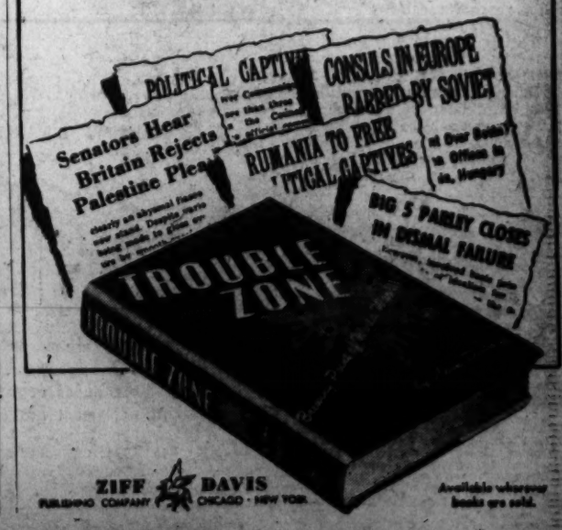
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Vets Won't Break Laws

By Wes Gallagher

Frankfurt, Germany (AP).—American soldiers returning to civilian life will be just as law-abiding and, in many cases, more so, than before they joined the Army, declared Brig. Gen. E. C. Betts, judge advocate general in the European theater.

During the last two years, Betts, a professional Army officer, headed the judge advocate general's department, which checked behavior of some four million troops.

"We had two peaks in crime—one after D-Day and one after crossing the Rhine," Betts explained.

"In the first case soldiers had been mentally geared for months to expect death. Then the attack came and some weeks later they found themselves deep in France. They were alive. They were in a strange country. They lost their sense of identity.

"This sense of identity is important. If anyone is among friends or people he knows, he hesitates before doing anything shameful.

"Then came the Rhine—the last river—and when it was over soldiers relaxed—with another crime peak resulting. This did not last as long as the Normandy one.

"When a soldier goes back to the community where he is known all the factors which induced crime abroad are gone. In fact, the reverse is true."

Wake's Legion Post Won't Be AWOL Again

Honolulu, T. H., (AP).—To anyone not knowing the full circumstances, it would appear that one American Legion post affiliated with the Department of Hawaii holds the dubious distinction of being the most lackadaisical and least interested of any.

Of the 51 members who received their charter in July, 1941, not one has attended a district or national convention. Yet, at every convention throughout the war, the post has kept on the roll call and membership was kept alive by both department and national headquarters, with all members in "good standing."

Wake Island Post. No. 23, was only five months old when the Japanese captured the island. Two legionnaires had returned home before Wake fell and about 45 of the original 51 are believed to be alive and liberated recently.

Gus Raspe, recently liberated member, held onto his membership card and legionnaire cap all during his imprisonment.

At the next convention in 1946—when the adjutant calls out: "Post 23, Wake Island"—the word "present" will be heard for the first time. It's been a long wait.

Announcers Were First Celebrities on Air

Radio's 'Afterthought' Stays

By Jean Meegan

New York (AP).—Ironically the thing that has kept America listening to the radio for a quarter of a century—the professional program—was an afterthought.

CANTOR

When broadcasting (like a magician's bag) was opened up for the audience there was nothing there—except wizardry and mystery and excitment at being able to hear any stray noise.

Music was the first "natural" for broadcasting and announcers were the first celebrities.

These heroic gentlemen could get a 15 minute show out of the fact that the studio cat walked in. Nothing was written down—and listeners loved it.

The minstrel form was shot into radio right off the bat. A slice of snappy music and a comedy team laughing it up with: "Who was that lady I seen you with last night? That was no lady. That was my wife!" Percy Hemus, Al Bernard and Billy Beard, Goldy and Dusty, Pic and Pat, Eddie Cantor, Bob Hope all made a good thing out of it.

There was a comedy revolution in 1925 when Amos and Andy (as Sam and Henry) reversed the established comical order of things and went on the air 15 minutes every evening, five days a week. They caused thousands of households to move their radios into the dining room—at least along the Eastern seaboard where every weekday night at 7 o'clock Bill Hay announced in a curious, catchy little way he had: "Hee th'y are."

Soap Operas Begin

The Goldbergs were the next influential "strip," as they say in the trade. But most of the night time programs were once a week "shots": The Cliquot Club Eskimos, the Silver Masqued Tenor, the A. & P. Gypsies, the Everyready Hour, Seth Parker.

A series of surveys then discovered women listened during the day. Procter & Gamble decided this was the ideal time to sell soap.

Called soap operas in everything except paid publicity, these cheerless serials, more than any other radio fare, have come in for serious scolding. They are painful to almost all radio reviewers, one clan of psychiatrists and busy-body intellectuals everywhere.

Adrian Samish, American Broadcasting vice president, says: "Radio went big league in 1933. Before that time $5000 was an exorbitant price for a show."

Public Gets in Studios

The show Rudy Vallee put on for many years, "Your Time is My Time," is an example of the high-priced, high-pressure, full-hour shows that then became the order of the day.

Paul Douglas and Ted Husing had what they claim to have been the first "man on the street" program. The public also had found its way into the studios.

Until the early 1930's networks and stations produced all shows. "In 1930," as one network executive elegantly put it, "the advertising agencies took us off the hook."

Agencies shot the bankroll. As soon as it was discovered what huge audiences big name show people could deliver, the salaries of those stars became larger than their bosses'.

The movie industry, sideswiped by the depression, attempted to recoup some of its lost fortunes with the stars radio was making its millions on: Bing Crosby, Amos and Andy, Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Eddie Cantor, Fred Allen, Rudy Vallee.

In the last five years we have been interrogated almost to death with quiz shows. Another distinctive feature of the last five years is the analysis of news. Some features are in the same stride they hit years ago: Light concert programs, religious hours and sports broadcasts, dance bands and recordings.

REMEMBER OLD JOKES, NOVELTIES—AND CLOTHES?
. . . girl bands were unusual in early radio days

European Mail Service Starts But Restricted

By the Associated Press

Limited mail service has been resumed between the United States and Europe. Latest Postoffice Department regulations list these restrictions:

Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway—letters and letter packages to 4 pounds, 6 ounces; post cards, printed matter, commercial papers, samples and small packets up to 1 pound; printed matter for blind up to 15 pounds, 6 ounces. Registration and special delivery. Air mail articles to 1 pound. Ordinary parcel post.

Bulgaria and Romania—letters up to 2 ounces and post cards only.

Parcel Post Limited

Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Latvia and Lithuania—letters up to 2 ounces and postcards, surface or air mail. No registration, special delivery, parcel post.

Italy (except provinces of Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Fiume and Zara)—Letters up to 2 pounds 3 ounces and post cards. No merchandise can be sent in letter packages. Registration permitted. No special delivery or air mail service. Parcel post packages containing needed articles sent as gifts, up to 4 pounds, one per month from one sender to one addressee, for Sicily, Sardinia, the Vatican City state, Rome and Naples.

Reading for Blind Accepted

Italy (provinces of Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Fiume and Zara only)—Letters up to 2 ounces and post cards, limited to personal and family matters. Registration permitted. No special delivery, air mail or parcel post.

Yugoslavia—Letters and letter packages not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces; post cards; printed matter, commercial papers, samples, small packets up to 1 pound. Printed matter for blind accepted up to 15 pounds 6 ounces. Registration permitted. Ordinary parcel post packages accepted.

Week Full for Bridge Fans

Master Point 'Bank Accounts' Can Be Raised in Two Events

By Marian H. Barre

Two chances for increasing master point bank accounts occur here this week. The first comes in the Federal Bridge League's monthly open game beginning at 8 p. m. Tuesday in Wardman Park Hotel. The other is the Agriculture Bridge Club's matinee at 1 p. m. in Euclid Studios. Reservations must be made for the latter event but are not necessary at the Federal, where Director Golden is prepared for a three-section movement. This is the largest game in the District—most of Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces seem to be decidedly contract-conscious. Under George Kathan's presidency the league has grown by leaps and bounds.

Annual Championships Near

Besides their open match Saturday the Agriculturists also play October 31, this being a month of five Wednesdays. Scores made on extracurricular evenings do not count on the McDonnell Cup, club trophy which now is held by Mrs. June Hodgkins.

Two tournaments, both closing today, have District fans in out-of-town fields. Among those attending the Piedmont championships in Lynchburg are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Golden, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gorton, Dr. N. J. McHugh and A. Heim. Mrs. Jack Bennett and Mrs. L. L. Gibson are weekending in Pittsburgh.

National point winners in the Washington Bridge League's October match were Ralph Webber-Dr. C. C. McDonnell, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Steinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rosson, Mrs. Ida Terrant-J. P. Snyder, runner-up awards going to Mrs. Sybil Newlands-Lieut. J. J. Parish, W. D. Ellison-J. R. Moore, Mrs. Harold Young-J. R. Belt, T. B. Westman-Oscar Rackle, G. Dickerman-Tom Onley.

The league has one more game scheduled before that high spot of the bridge year, annual championships of the District of Columbia, beginning November 9. Current title holders who will defend those sterling silver trophies are Miss Mabel Tobin, Washington; Mrs. J. E. Folline, Richmond; A. I. Westrich-H. R. King, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lemon, Washington; Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Harlow, Richmond; David Murray-Royal Kiser, Washington.

The last named pair captured the Evening Star Trophy, which is to be withdrawn from competition for one year.

Vets Join Local Players

Latest converts to duplicate bridge are a number of convalescent veterans at Walter Reed Hospital and Forest Glen Sanitarium, who are coached weekly by Mrs. D. E. Stephan. Her services are being offered in loving memory of her son, Comdr. Richard Stephan, who lost his life at sea. Many of the vets are playing in local games. Sergt. George Bittner and Pvt. Harold Grebe recently won the Monday night match at La Salle Studios.

Advertisement

I Don't Get It!

● Every Sunday my folks fall all over themselves to hear Fanny Brice as Baby Snooks! They think she's the funniest thing, and laugh loudly when she tricks her daddy into an embarrassing situation. But when I try any funny business, they don't seem to be amused! Listen to The Baby Snooks Show and laugh this evening, 6:30, station WTOP, C.B.S.

Advertisement

Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

It was a HAPPY BIRTHDAY for Station WTOP last Monday, with the 8th floor of the Earle Building looking like a small boy's dream—adorned with scores of good old-fashioned home-baked cakes entered in the WTOP 13th birthday cake-baking contests. The $50 first prize winner was a delightful little lady, Mrs. Horace H. Lurton, Jr., of 2129 Florida Avenue, N.W., who won a second prize in last year's contest with the same type cake, a frothy angel cake with clouds of white and pink icing.

Mrs. Lurton's cake was chosen as "perfect" by Cabinet member's wives, including Mrs. Robert Hannegan, Mrs. Tom Clark, Mrs. Lewis Schwellenbach, Mrs. James Byrnes, Mrs. Robert Patterson and Mrs. Clinton Anderson, along with Elinor Lee, WTOP'S women's program director; Mary Turner, director of PEPCO's home service department, and five other noted home economists.

Mrs. Lurton advises that it actually took many years to "whip up" her winning cake, because she had baked about a hundred before they began to meet her standards for an angel food cake. The winning cake was the second she had baked over the weekend before she was satisfied that she had "made one good enough for the boys." (After the judging, the cakes were whisked to service hospitals in the Washington area for parties for wounded G. I's.)

Second prizes of $10 each were awarded to Mrs. Lena Day, 631 Longfellow St., N.W.; Mrs. William Pitt Ewell, 3624 Gunston Rd., N.W.; Mrs. Jerry Maiatice, 3308 16th St., N.W.; Mrs. W. H. Seaquist, 219 Rittenhouse St., N.W.; and one lone man—Albert Belzer, baker 1/c from the Naval Receiving Station in Anacostia.

* * *

First Nighter

The myriad sounds of nighttime Broadway, a cacaphony of muffled motor, shrill newshawker, jangling horn—these transport you each Saturday night at 7:30 to "The Little Theatre Off Times Square," co-starring Barbara Luddy and Olan Soule in a new and original play.

Barbara Luddy

With Mr. First Nighter, you step from the cab into the glittering foyer, know the drama of a Broadway opening night, enjoy every exciting minute from dimming houselights to final curtain.

So radio-real is this famous CBS-WTOP program that many listeners almost believe there is a "Little Theatre."

"The First Nighter" has been a stepping stone to success for both players and playwrights, in both radio and movies. The late Madame Schumann-Heink first proved her ability to handle a straight dramatic role on "The First Nighter." Such names as Arch Oboler, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Gale Paige, Henry Hunter and MacDonald Carey received radio recognition on the same show.

* * *

Those Gooks!

Vic Gook is pouting because his dentist wants to take Vic's new plate to a convention and leave Vic behind. Sade is busy oiling the troubled family waters and balancing the budget. Rush zooms in and out of the house interrupting Uncle Fletcher's endless tales . . . Mad? It is. But good listening ever since the first "Vic and Sade" broadcast on June 29, 1932. It is perhaps the outstanding aggregation of character roles in any footlight field,—stage, screen or radio. There is no "straight" part in the show. On the front porch, in the living room, and, yes, out in the kitchen, Vic and Sade Gook receive friends, neighbors, relatives and townfolk. Each is a true "character" and each is unique. Laugh with them, laugh at them, Monday through Friday at 7:15 p. m.

* * *

Mommie & the Men

"Mommie and the Men" is an outstanding radio program! Monday through Friday at 7 p. m. over WTOP, this show is different and delightful, treating your family to an intimate family scene fraught with humor and tears, anger and hilarity. Mommie, a completely human individual played by Elspeth Eric, is in turn prim and conventional or pixyish and indiscreet—as the occasion demands. Her sun rises and sets in her "men," a handsome husband and three lively sons. You'll worry with Mommie at the intrusion of a blond menace named Kathryn. You'll sympathize with popple Joe when he sheepishly attempts to explain how his briefcase got in Kathryn's apartment. You'll chortle at son Phil's adolescent antics. You'll adore Jimmy and Dave, the little boys. It's a program for every home.

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Bruno Walter conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra in Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony No. 41.

MEMORABLE MUSIC—3 to 5 P. M.
Two full hours of the music of famous composers under the direction of such eminent conductors as Andre Kostelanetz, Koussevitzky, Frederick Stock, and Efrem Kurtz. Today's message about Washington comes from Dr. Chester Holmes, Assistant Superintendent of Senior High Schools and the Administrating Officer of Cadet Training System, who will talk on the effect of compulsory military training on the cadet training system.

MUSIC OF THE MASTERS—5 to 5:30 P. M.
Rudolph Ganz, pianist, is guest soloist playing selections from Verdi, Rimsky-Korsakoff, MacDowell and Edvard Grieg, with the orchestra directed by Edmund Pierson.

MUSIC FOR SUNDAY—5:30 to 6:00 P. M.
Lane Prescott directs the orchestra, featuring the Plymouth Choir and the Cosmopolitan Singers.

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By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

AD lib programs are becoming increasingly popular, particularly as amateur participants grow more familiar with what is expected of them and really try to be funny. This can lead to headaches and tense moments too harrowing to mention. WRC had a big surprise when it discovered that even experienced ad libbers and think-on-their-feet men like Congressmen of the United States and their wives can give an emcee bad moments.

Bringing their families into the program as "Coffee With Congress" does every Saturday morning at 8:15, adds an additional hazard. Mrs. Joseph Ball was asked if her husband had been a good newspaper reporter. Said Mrs. Ball, "He certainly was . . . in fact he was a *damn* good reporter . . . Oops, I shouldn't have said that."

Another Congressman's wife really caused Master of Ceremonies Bill Herson some consternation. The Representative had just finished saying that his older child was 3½ years old when his wife gave "three and a half years" as answer to the question, "How long have you been married?" Herson gasped, the engineer popped some music on, the Congressman sweated. Finally he grabbed the mike and explained that his wife was flustered and that five years was the correct answer. But his colleagues still twit him about it.

Nancy Osgood, who interviews celebrities over WRC, tried to help ODT by asking one visitor if he didn't find it hard to travel because of shortage of space. "No," he said, "not at all." Another one of her interviewees was sound asleep when it was his turn to speak.

The Paiges, who do a daily chit-chat program over WOL at 8:30 a. m. broadcast from their apartment. The first day they had moved in, a knock on the door interrupted the program. Frances went to the door. "I've come for the diapers," the laundryman said. O. K. How would you like to have a live mike in your hand and that man on your doorstep?

THE Governor of Idaho has challanged the Governor of Maine to a potato cooking contest, in observance of National Potato Week. This exciting event will be followed by a potato eating contest; Senator Glenn Taylor vs. Representative Frank Fellows. Invited guests will whet their appetites by watching and satisfy them by consuming potato soup, French fried potatoes, baked potatoes (and turkey—tsk!) in the Senate restaurant. Radio listeners can drool appreciatively from 1:15 to 1:30 p. m. Thursday, when WOL and the Mutual network drop a microphone in the middle of the orgy.

ROBERT TATE ALLEN, church editor of The Post, begins a 15-minute program of "Capital Church Comment" this morning at 8:15. News, special announcements and sidelights of local religious activity will be heard weekly over WINX.

JANET BRIER was assigned a different escort every hour for her 24-hour "Queen for the Day" reign at Tucson, Ariz. The first airman escort from the nearby Army air field fascinated her so much that she finessed the rest and now is engaged to the laddie . . . Ezra Stone, original "Henry Aldrich," has just been released from the Army and returns to the show this Friday at 8 p. m. over WTOP-CBS . . . Betty Jane Greer, Washington girl who made good on the stage, will be interviewed over WRC, Tuesday at 1 p. m.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Representative Charles M. La-Follette, Charlotte Adams of the Associated Press and Leo Cherne, economist, answer servicemen's questions. **WOL—7 p. m.**

Divorce is discussed again on "The Lawyer Speaks" in response to request. **WINX—7:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

William Kapell, pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic. Artur Rodzinski conducts a program of music by Russian composers. Kapell performs the Rachmaninoff Rhapsody on a theme of Pagnini. Dr. Robert Williams and his brother, Dr. Roger Williams, speak on "The Golden Age of Biochemistry." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Grofe's Grand Canyon Suite and Offenbach's Gaite Parisienne are included in the musical portion of "Memorable Music." Dr. Chester Holmes, assistant superintendent of senior high schools, discusses the "Effect of Compulsory Military Training on the Cadet Training System." **WINX—3:05 p. m.**

An all-Brahms program is scheduled to open the winter season of the NBC Symphony, Toscanini conducting. **WRC—5 p. m.**

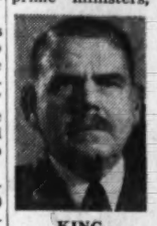
Jimmy Savo joins James Melton and Annamarie Dickey on "Star Theater." **WTOP—9:30 p. m.**

'More Things Are Wrought By Prayer . . .'

By Al Kuettner

Atlanta, Ga., (U.P.).—Ten days after Bataan fell, a dozen boys—too young to fight—resolved to do what they could for victory. They prayed for it.

Every Sunday for three years, the boys' Bataan Prayer Band singled out Allied leaders—generals, prime ministers, statesmen—and asked for divine guidance in the handling of their worldly responsibilities.



KING

The other day a graying beribboned Army officer paused outside the classroom door of the Bataan Prayer Band. He heard young voices singing "Onward Christian Soldiers." Then Maj. Gen Edward P. King, surrender of Bataan, survivor of the death march, stepped inside. After over two years in a Japanese prison camp he had come to thank personally the little group of 12-to-14-year-old youngsters whose work had become known to armies and governments the world over.

MacArthur Inspires Founding

Faith means more to soldiers than anything, King told them. He was certain, he said, that their prayers had been a mighty influence.

James O. Worthington, leader of the prayer band, credits Gen. Douglas MacArthur with inspiring its founding. MacArthur wrote shortly after the Philippines fell that, "with divine guidance, we cannot fail."

The youngsters took MacArthur at his word. The band was formed and they began praying regularly for Allied leaders. As new ones appeared their names were added to the Bataan prayer list. By the war's end the list took in over 150 names.

The boys began writing the leaders for whom they prayed, and presently answers came back—which proved that men in high places had a spiritual depth not generally known.

Nimitz Writes Group

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, just before the invasion of Italy, wrote: "With every man spiritually prepared . . . we will crush the last offenses that the forces of evil can erect. Twelve boys (in Atlanta) are definitely contributing toward that ending."

August 2, 1942, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz heard that his name had been added to the Eataan prayer list. "The prayers of these boys for ultimate victory will be answered," he wrote them.

What is believed to have been the late President Roosevelt's last message to American youth—sent three weeks before his death—was inscribed on his portrait given the class.

A WASHINGTON SERGEANT is good and hungry—but not for long in Vienna, where this picture of Sergt. Morton K. Footer, 220 Allison st., was taken as he received first class service from a former Polish prisoner of war, liberated in Austria after four years

WHEN ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN VISITED the Americal Division in the Yokohama area of Japan a capital captain, James F. Loftus (extreme right), was among the 1200 who greeted the distinguished guest after impressive services

Phoenix on Fifteenth Street!

A Day of Vaudeville to Revive Memories of Past at Keith's

By Nelson B. Bell

THERE IS, after all, some balm in Gilead.

No sooner had it been officially announced last week that the plan had been definitely abandoned to assemble a conclave of Hollywood stars in Uline Arena tomorrow night to launch the "Stars Over America" tour in the interest of the Victory Loan bond drive, than another announcement was made at least partially assuaging Washington's disappointment.

This was to the effect that vaudeville is coming back to Keith's.

Not vaudeville as it was in the heyday of the "two-a-day," when the great names of the theater in America and on both sides of both oceans trode the 15th st. boards to be applauded by Presidents, potentates and public, but in a sufficient manifestation to atone in large degree for the cancellation of the stellar eveing at Uline's.

For one day only and in conjunction with the Washington premiere of "First Yank Into Tokyo," on Wednesday, October 31, RKO-Keith's Theater will revert to stage entertainment expansively enough to arouse nostalgic memories in the minds of the Capital's veteran theatergoers—not so much by the form and personnel of the innovation as by the power of association and reminiscent pastiming in familiar surroundings.

Seasoned Troupers

In the visiting troupe there will be two from the cast of the picture, in the persons of Marc Cramer and that distinguished Chinese actor, Richard Loo, and a number of additional Hollywood personalities well and pleasantly known by the theater's faithful.

These will include Washington's own Bettejane Greer, who not only succeeded in making a name for herself in the film capital, but found time in the process to marry, and later divorce, Rudy Vallee; Rita Corday, well known to those who follow the "Falcon" series of screen releases; Myrna Dell, of "Junior Miss." "Days of Glory" and "Best Foot Forward"; Glenn Vernon, a youthful artist whose harmonica has been heard in several screen musicals; Alan Carney, whose comedy antics were given their first impetus toward Hollywood on a local stage under the guidance of the astute Harry Anger, and Russell Wade, a veteran of the films with such as "Highways by Night," "Army Surgeon," "Bombardier," "Ghost Ship," "The Iron Major," "Marine Raiders" and "Tall in the Saddle," among numerous others, to his credit, who will act as master of ceremonies.

The chief point of differentiation between this promised bill and the usual "personal appearance" sort of thing practiced by Hollywood stars on tour lies in the fact that all of these talented people are guaranteed by the management to provide genuine entertainment and not merely walk on, recite how happy they are to be in Washington and then turn around and walk off again.

Abundant Talent

Take Bettejane Greer, for example. While I have no vaguest notion of why she has adopted that spelling of Betty Jane, the memory is fairly clear that she has appeared with a number of "name" bands, been seen to advantage on the screen in "Pan Americana" and also will be present in "George White's Scandals," a reasonably imminent future booking at Keith's.

The Messrs. Cramer and Loo will enact a scene from "First Yank Into Tokyo," and that should be something. Mr. Loo is one of the foremost of the Celestial actors now before the public. He will be most readily recalled as the grim Japanese military prosecutor in "The Purple Heart" and the taunting Nip ace in "Flying Tigers."

What the others will do has not as yet been confided to this department, but they will do something, and it is heavily stressed that it will be on the side of animated diversion.

So certain is Manager Sol Sorkin of this that he is populating the orchestra pit at RKO-Keith's with as many instrumentalists as it will hold, under the conductorship of Morgan Baer. He is also restoring a grand piano to the stage for the use of those who have assured him in advance that they will need it for all four of the performances that will mark the brief reversion to form of the house formerly world famous as one of the impregnable citadels of vaudeville in America.

Something atomic may have happened to its impregnability, but not to its memories.

The company will arrive in the Capital on Tuesday morning and is ticketed for a busy day's schedule, embracing several radio appearances and an afternoon soiree at the Statler.

In the Mind's Eye

While those four Wednesday performances are going on, I suspect there will be many in the audience who will be seeing the luminous spirits of Nora Bayes, Cressy and Dane, Ethel Barrymore, Calve, Albert Chevalier, Harry Lauder, Julius Tannen, James J. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Eva Tanguay, Gene and Willie Howard, Ed Wynn, Jack Benny, The Four Mortons, and hosts more of their like hovering about the wings and in the flyloft.

Vaudeville is coming back to Keith's, if only for a fleeting renaissance of one day!

The assumable public discomfiture occasioned by the total eclipse of the "Stars Over America," agreeably mitigated, as already suggested, by the compensation, was not an isolated contribution to last week's sense of letdown.

Other high expectations, shared equally by stage and screen, plummeted with a fairly approximate thud.

The first was in the case of S. N. Behrman's "Dunnigan's Daughter;" the second, a little later on the calendar, in the matter of "Mildred Pierce," the vehicle of Joan Crawford's return to the cameras after an absence dating back to 1943.

In his contemplation of the times and what ails them, Mr. Behrman had much of importance and probable worth to say, but in the ardency of his pursuit of the cause of the downtrodden he seems to have become slightly detached from good theater and too much addicted to tedious tract.

Here's Final Proof, if Needed That Glamour's Gone From War

By Jim Peterson

Fort Riley, Kans., (AP).—Blow the sad bugle, and shed the bitter tear, the horse cavalry now admits the machine age is here.

Not even the splitting of the atom will bring home to most persons the realization that romance and glamour have disappeared from war as much as the bleak news that World War II finished the United States horse cavalry.

For the first time in almost 100 years, the pounding hooves of charging horses have slowed to a mere canter at this historic Kansas post.

The Army recently ordered deactivation of the First Cavalry, leaving only two troops of mounted cavalry, less than a corporal's guard compared with the old days when the horse and the sharpshooter won the West.

Only Pack Animals

Bitter indeed to the old-time cavalryman is the fact that the only horses left now will be used for pack animals, show purposes and mounts for post personnel who can't lay their spurs aside.

The rumor here is that four star Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell delivered the coup de grace when, fresh out of years of jungle fighting, he stopped on inspection here this summer, and in more than his usual vinegary tone broke the news that the horse, like the blunderbuss, was not a modern instrument of war.

There were 2800 horses then on the post. Already 1500 have been shipped to Fort Reno, Okla., a remount station, and eventually all but 600 will be sent away or sold. About 500 of these will be assigned to the two remaining troops. The remainder will serve as post personnel mounts.

The die-hard horse cavalryman points hopefully to the two remaining troops, fondly thinking they may become the nucleus of a new and better horse cavalry outfit. Some think a regiment can be remounted for assignment along the Mexican border. Others doubt that horse soldiers ever will be seen again except at reviews and in the movies.

Patton's Spirit Typical

But there is a spirit among cavalrymen obvious even to the casual observer in the storied heroes of this war and of those of the past.

Take, for example, the dashing advances of Gen. George S. Patton. His spirit is typical. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, too, was a cavalryman. Many officers of the Twenty-sixth Cavalry Regiment who fought and were captured with him at Bataan, were trained here.

Scores of others add to the brilliant history of this traditional cavalry post throughout 93 years—Gen. Philip Sheridan who fought for the Union and Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. George Custer, of Sioux Indian fame.

The end of horse cavalry at the post sets tongues wagging, but pages from history books were repeated in daily newspaper stories of action in this last war. They told of the cavalry, but this time it was mechanized. The horse has been left out of the new military picture except in isolated instances.

D. C. Men Still Serve Same Ships

News continues to arrive about Navy men from the area who are still serving in Uncle Sam's great fleet:

USS BLOCK ISLAND—When the first ship of this name was sunk by a German sub off Africa in May, 1944, accompanying destroyer escorts picked up every man of the crew, which, almost intact, was assigned to a new escort carrier which was renamed the Block Island. Aboard now are **Robert B. Padgett**, seaman 1/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Padgett, 207 Pennsylvania ave. se.; **Thomas Franklin Niblock**, fireman 1/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Niblock, 628 Hamilton st., and **Theodore J. Taff**, quartermaster 3/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Taff, 863 Geranium pl.

USS TEXAS—Helping to reconvert this battleship to a peacetime appearance, scraping off camouflage paint, polishing "brightwork," and so on are **Willis K. Shepard**, coxswain, 165 Holbrook st., and **Virgil Alside Fout**, carpenter's mate 1/c, 170 Ukoland ter. ne.

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Mr. Clark Foreman
President of Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Mr. Jennings Perry, Chairman
Editor Nashville Tennessean
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TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, October 28 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55. 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05. Capital Church Comment, 8:15.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salutes, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Legend Singers, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Rev. Francis McPeek Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Circle Arrow Show	Bible Class Melody's the Thing	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 Rabbi Gerstenfeld :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Pleasure Parade Little Betsy Ross Girl	Wesley Radio League Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Latin Moods Latin Moods News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 Around the World :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News, Fischer Nancy Osgood Gold Clock Time Gene Archer	Pilgrim Hour Lutheran Hour	WINX News The Little Show On Wings of Song	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945	Today in History Jay Carmody People's Platform
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Orson Welles :30 Bing Crosby :45 Redskins Rally	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	London Column Ilka Chase Sweetheart Time	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern The Animal Fair	News; Super Express Super Express	Transatlantic Call Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Redskins :15 vs. :30 New York Giants :45 " "	Harvest of Stars (Raymond Massey) Westinghouse Program	Swing High Operetta Scrapbook Bill Cunningham Dale Carnegie	News; Symphony Symphony Music	Sunday Matinee News; Hall of Hits Honor Hall of Hits	Stradivari Orchestra Next Week ; Olin Downes
3	:00 " " " " :15 " " " " :30 " " " " :45 " " " "	World Parade One Man's Family	Roosty of the AAF Land of the Lost	News; Memorable Music	News; Jam Session Band Box	N. Y. Philharmonic
4	:00 " " " " :15 " " " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 " "	Army Hour RCA Show	Murder is My Hobby The Nebbs	News; Music Memorable Music	Jam Session Three Little Words Theater of the Air	; News Nelson Eddy
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Charlotte Greenwood :45 " "	NBC Symphony	The Shadow Nick Carter	News; Music Master Works Hour	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour Gene Autry News, Shirer
6	:00 Hall of Fame :15 Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Catholic Hour The Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash News, Cedric Foster Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet Baby Snooks Show
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Lady Takes a Walk :45 " "	Jack Benny Victory Loan Drive	Opinion Requested California Melodies	News; Modern Moods Modern Moods The Lawyer Speaks	Ave Maria Hour Washington Catholic Hour	Thin Man Victory Loan (Sec. F. Vinson; Jim Stewart)
8	:00 Sunday Evening Hour :15 (Eugene Ormandy) :30 " " " :45 " " "	Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen Show	Mediation Board Gabriel Heatter	News; Music Music of the Americas Congress on the Air	Fifth Baptist Church " " " " " "	The Beulah Show Crime Doctor ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music	Human Adventure Double or Nothing	News; Symphony Hour Tschaikowsky Symphony No. 6 (Furtwangler)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " "	Request Performance Star Theater
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 of the Air :30 (Paulette Goddard) :45 (Burgess Meredith)	Hour of Charm Meet Me at Parky's	Operatic Revue Symphonette	News; Guest Star A Capella Choir Bibleway Church	The Sunday Players News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It We, The People
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light	Hillman, McNutt Freedom's Song Ellington: News	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music	Your Opinion Rio Rhythm	Headlines D. C. Report Vaughn Monroe

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Sunday Serenade; 7:15 p. m.— " "; 7:30 p. m.— " "; 7:45 p. m.— " "
8:00 p. m.—News; 8:10 p. m.—Dance Time; 8:30 p. m.—Broadway; 8:45 p. m.— "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening; 9:15 p. m.— " "; 9:30 p. m.— " "; 9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News; 10:05 p. m.—Guest Star; 10:20 p. m.—Concert Hour; 10:45 p. m.— " "

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